

More Guardian sales records

For the fourth successive month, the Guardian's sale reached a new record. The average daily net sale for May was

343,669

which represents an increase of

47,404

copies above the average for May last year.

A £200M prop for dollar

UNITAIN lent more than £200 millions to the Americans to help prop up the dollar in the last three months of this year. It has probably lent a greater amount since then, writes *Thony Harris*.

This return of past favours the Americans propped up pound repeatedly during 1968—was made easy a record inflow of foreign currency in the quarter—£973 millions, compared to the £915 millions which came in during the same quarter in 1970. However, this was mainly a result of hot dollars looking for nowhere to hide, and funds representing foreign investment in the quarter—£973 millions, compared to the £915 millions which came in during the same quarter in 1970. However, this was mainly a result of hot dollars looking for nowhere to hide, and funds representing foreign investment in the quarter—£973 millions, compared to the £915 millions which came in during the same quarter in 1970.

(Details page 21)

Repairs grant

PETER WALKER, Secretary for the Environment, yesterday announced an increase from £700,000 to £1 million in the annual grant for the repair of buildings of outstanding historical and architectural interest.

Crime increase

STEADY increase in all types of violence with the epidemic of murder is the finding in the Metropolitan Police Commissioner's report for 1970. In spite of a fall in the overall crime rate, the report also suggests that prison sentences for more serious crimes and criminals are being increased. The report also claimed yesterday that Britain faced attacks by a minority working class groups.

(Report, page 9; *Leader* comment, page 14)

Hain again

PETER HAIN, the Younger, who led the campaign to stop the 1970 South African cricket tour, is going to Australia later this month to help the fight against the coming Springbok tour.

(Miscellany, page 15)

Guardian competitions

DATE WITH THE PAST: Names of those who submitted wholly correct entries in the contest will be published on Friday. In advance with the rules, a breaker will be conducted by post.

YOUNG EYES ON EUROPE: Names of the prize winners and a report on the competition will be published in Monday's *Guardian*.

PROJECT HELP: Another tale in connection with the Guardian venture for olds appears on page 9.

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13 Parliament ... 26
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ed: 11, 24, 25

Armed police move to stop refugee clash

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

Armed police were called yesterday to prevent rioting between East Pakistan refugees and the mainly Moslem population of Barasat, 15 miles from Calcutta. The 200,000 near-starving refugees, mainly Hindu, had taken over the town of 90,000 and occupied all the buildings, including mosques. They were turned out by police but allowed to stay in schools and Government buildings.

The cholera epidemic now stretches along the whole 1,300-mile Indian frontier with East Pakistan, and has penetrated 40 miles into West Bengal to Calcutta. Several thousand of the five million refugees

have died, but a small outbreak at a camp within Calcutta city limits is reported to be under control.

In Geneva, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said that world aid now totalled £13 millions. Almost half has been pledged by the United States.

From Dacca, the official Government news agency said that "large numbers" of refugees were now returning to their homes. The agency said 1,000 had re-crossed the border yesterday near Kushtia in response to President Yahya Khan's assurance that "bona fide" Pakistanis would be allowed to return to their country. Reception camps have been set up along the border.

Guerrillas' raids add to border chaos

From SIMON WINCHESTER: Calcutta, June 8

It is becoming clear that the Bengali guerrillas—the so-called Mukti Foj based in India—are having some success in operations against Pakistani troops in East Bengal. In response, the Pakistani army is reported to be clearing a five-mile strip inside the border of people and buildings, hoping to disrupt cross-border activity.

The clearing operation will add to the growing disaster in the Ganges delta. Not only will more refugees be driven into hopelessly overcrowded West Bengal, but the likelihood of famine will grow enormously.

Already it is estimated that East Bengal will lose about 40 million tons—some 30 per cent—from the rice harvest. Imports of 13 million tons have been cancelled. The loss of the five-mile swath of agricultural

land, some 5,000 square miles in all—will take more potential rice-growing land from the economy. In addition troops are reportedly forcing farmers to remain to grow jute, a cash crop, in preference to rice, thus adding to the food shortages.

The guerrillas have had wide-spread and ready assistance on the Indian side of the border. Almost without exception the West Bengalis support the guerrillas' aims, and will give them food and shelter.

Most local magistrates and doctors on the border display pictures of Sheikh Mujib in their offices, and can be counted on for support in the battle against President Yahya Khan's 44 Battalions occupying Bangla Desh. There is also evidence that the paramilitary guards of the Indian Border Defence Service are helping.

The guerrillas are thought to

be getting fuel for vehicles from border guards, who also supply maps and support their communications systems. Though this is officially denied, sources claim to know of considerable cooperation between the Border Defence Service and the guerrillas.

It is not thought that the border guards can help much in the supply of weapons or ammunition: the guerrillas are using 7.62mm weapons, while the border guards are equipped with 203 rifles and machine guns, plus two-inch mortars. The Indian army is not thought to be involved.

Refugees still stream across the border. The chief magistrate at Krishnagar, in the Nadia district, said yesterday he was expecting 50,000 refugees, said to be making for his area "from somewhere deep inside Bangla Desh." By last night, however, the first had not arrived.

With the refugees come inevitable reports of atrocities. Yesterday a Calcutta merchant, whose wife and six children lived in East Bengal, said the Rev John Hastings, an Anglican clergyman working in the city, that his children had been kidnapped by supporters of the Muslim League. He was told he could have his children back for 1,000 rupees each. Otherwise they would be sold to Pakistani soldiers.

It was clear this threat was a serious one. Two girls had been raped and one was pregnant. The boy was badly injured and had been forced to give blood transfusions to Pakistani troops hurt in the fighting.

The merchant raised 5,200 rupees by selling nearly all his property, but the kidnappers would not return only five children. They held on to the sixth—a boy—until the father found the remaining 800 rupees a week later.

In the spread of cholera, while still serious in the Nadia district, seems to be dying down. In Calcutta, people are more concerned at an epidemic of conjunctivitis than with cholera, which still seems miles away.

The British High Commissioner, Sir Terence Garvey, visited the border area today. Tomorrow he will continue his routine diplomatic tour of Calcutta but, it is assumed, he will be making an official report to London.



Dr Tim Lusty, who has been sent by Oxfam, giving an anti-cholera injection to an East Pakistan refugee in Krishnagar

Motor rates to rise

By IAN BREACH,
Motoring Correspondent

Some insurance companies are likely to put up motor premiums soon, after the announcement yesterday of a loss of £31.3 millions on motor risk underwriting in 1970.

This figure does not include the losses of the Vehicle and General group, whose collapse is under investigation by a tribunal of inquiry. The total deficit could be as high as £35 millions.

Mr William Harris, acting chairman of the British Insurance Association, whose member companies made the loss, said yesterday that some firms would probably put up premiums in July or September by as much as 20 per cent. Other firms, who had put up rates recently, might be able to peg their premiums.

Mr Harris also said that entry into the Common Market might affect premiums, as a standard set of insurance regulations was put into operation in 1971. He blamed the loss on higher repair costs, dearer spare parts, and increased awards for bodily injuries, outstanding claims for which have carried a 6 per cent interest rate since 1965. The cost per claim has risen from a 1965 index of 100 to 160 in 1970. In this period, insurance companies made a small profit on premiums in only six years. The losses have gone from 2.1 per cent in 1966 to 7.3 per cent in 1969 and a massive 14.5 per cent in 1970.

Mr Harris predictably declared that British insurance gave the motorist in this country better value for his money than in most other parts of the world, contrasting an £80 premium in London with similar insurance costing £120 in Hamburg or £150 in New York. But when taxed with the suggestion that the BIA could follow insurance bodies abroad in putting pressure on manufacturers and Governments to introduce measures for cutting down accidents and claims, he seemed to think that the association could do no more than continue its investigation of damage repair costs and "keep in touch with manufacturers on the question of safety."

The association's image had, he said, suffered as a result of

Special tests for girder bridges

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Two new "box girder" road bridges, completed before new interim rules on this type of construction have been introduced, are to be given special tests to reassure the Government and the builders that they are strong enough.

The bridges, both on approaches to the second Mersey tunnel, are built on the same principle as those which collapsed during construction at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, and in Melbourne. Four men died in the Welsh disaster and 35 on the Yarra Bridge in Australia.

The Department of the Environment announced yesterday that "interim rules" to be used in appraising the structural adequacy of designs for

steel box girder bridges" were still being edited by an independent technical committee appointed by the Government in December.

The two new bridges on Merseyside are still to be opened by the Queen in three weeks' time, and according to the Ministry "the time available is insufficient to enable these major designs to be reappraised on the basis of the new rules."

Heavily laden lorries will be driven across the new bridges next weekend, carrying loads which will be steadily increased to an amount representing 30 per cent in excess of the traffic loading which the bridges are designed to carry.

Instruments will be used to monitor levels of deflection and stress and will give ample warning of any danger. The tests will be carried out on the two central spans, each 120ft long, of the Dock Links Bridge owned by the Mersey Tunnel Joint Committee, and on two 159ft spans of the Bidston Moss Slip Road Bridge, owned by Wallasey Borough Council.

The independent technical committee has apparently already reported, laying down its interim rules for assessing the structural adequacy of such out over those already in place. As the work gets further away from the supporting piers, the stress on existing boxes increases, but this is allowed for release was amended, and the in the design.

Helen Joseph 'freed'

Mrs Helen Joseph, aged 66, the British-born author who is now in hospital recovering from a cancer operation, was yesterday freed from a South African house arrest order imposed more than eight years ago.

The authoress was placed under dusk-to-dawn house arrest in October 1962. The order, under the Suppression of Communism Act, was temporarily lifted last month to allow Mrs Joseph to undergo major surgery at Johannesburg's general hospital.

In terms of the order she was also confined to the Johannesburg magisterial district and prohibited from attending gatherings of more than two people, one of which included herself.

The Ministry of Justice said these restrictions had now been lifted, but Mrs Joseph would remain on the "names" of persons list, which bars her from being quoted in any South African publication.

Football job

The manager of Leicester City, Frank O'Farrell, has been appointed the new manager of Manchester United. He will take over on July 1. Mr O'Farrell met the Leicester board of directors last night. He said afterwards: "I shall have full control at Old Trafford."

British Leyland strikers to stay out

By our Labour Staff

Strikers who have halted production of the new British Leyland Marina at the company's Cowley plant will not go back this week. The location now seems certain to spread.

The dispute, which began last Thursday, had made 6,100 workers idle by last night. More than 100 were laid off by the weekend. British Leyland estimated last night that the strike by 150 maintenance fitters was causing the loss of £30,000 worth of sales a day. Production of the Marina—the Maxi, the 1100 and the 1300 is at a standstill.

The costly dispute comes less than a week after the announcement by BLAC, of trading profits of £17.2 millions for the half year which ended on March

31—nearly three times as much as in the corresponding period of the previous year. It follows nearly six months of almost trouble-free working at the company's plants.

At the Cowley assembly plant 5,400 workers are idle, and disruption has now spread to the nearby body manufacturing plant, where 700 workers are laid off. The effects of the dispute are expected to result in further layoffs there within the next few days.

The fitters decided at a meeting yesterday to continue their strike, which is over the terms of a new pay agreement for day-wage employees. The fitters are demanding the same increases as were given recently to the plant's electricians, but

are refusing to accept accompanying productivity measures.

The "without strings" demand by the fitters appears to be in line with the approach to productivity deals being adopted by their union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and the strikers are to seek official support for their stoppage. Whether they receive this or not, no further strike meetings are arranged before next Monday. Production problems will inevitably accumulate at the body plant, where output is geared to the rate of work at the assembly factory.

There has been no production of the best-selling Marina since last Thursday. The dispute is the second to affect output of the new BLMC car since it went

on the market at end of April, and customers are having to face considerable delivery delays.

Ford, which recently concluded a two-year pay agreement with the unions, is to cut its total labour force of 88,000 by 300 over the next months. Cuts will be made in product development, commercial, and administrative departments, but the company hopes that by controlling recruitment and by redeploying people where possible the number of staff redundancies can be kept down to 200.

Toolmakers, model makers, and other craftsmen involved in body development work are among the hourly paid workers who will be made redundant. About 290 jobs are to be eliminated by September at plants in Dagenham, Dunton, Doncaster and Southampton.

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RSEAS NEWS

nally reveals
just 8 deadline
TriStar project

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, June 8

The British Government will have to extend its commitments to continue financing the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine without a United States guarantee beyond August, if the Lockheed Tri-Star project is not to collapse. This awkward obstacle emerged from today's hearing in the Senate's Banking Committee on the

Scourge of India
unconquered

Cholera, now ravaging East Pakistani refugees, has been the scourge of the Indian sub-continent for centuries. It is always there, sometimes affecting only a few people a month, sometimes erupting as when it killed 34 villagers in a night in North India last July.

According to the World Health Organisation, figures of cholera cases last year were:

	Cases	Deaths
World	46,469	7,473
India	14,846	3,364
E. Pakistan	7,419	1,899
Africa	10,984	754

The WHO figures for this year, up to June 4, and excluding the West Bengal epidemic, are:

	Cases	Deaths
World	28,555	4,123
India	892	139
E. Pakistan	64	nil
W. Pakistan	488	13
Africa	25,928	3,774

Cholera is caused by a micro-organism which infects man through the mouth and attacks the alimentary canal. It is usually transmitted through contaminated drinking water. In its severest form it can cause death within 24 hours. The virulent Asiatic strain among refugees is fatal unless treated instantly.

There are many records of outbreaks in the eighteenth century. But cholera first attracted world attention in 1817 when an outbreak in Bengal spread across India, and throughout the Far East and Middle East, and to East Africa.

causing thousands of deaths. Another outbreak started in Bengal in 1826. It spread to Europe and North America. There were more major outbreaks between 1841 and 1893. The worst of them entered Europe in 1853, the year before British and French armies landed in the Crimea. It raged there in 1854, and in South America. A million cholera deaths were said to have occurred in Russia in 1892.

Vaccination, introduced in 1893, has checked the spread of cholera. But cholera is far from conquered. After the terrible outbreaks of the nineteenth century, another major one began in 1899 and continued until 1929.

A variety of cholera has been spreading through parts of the world since 1961. The WHO noted this year that in the past 10 years a strain known as El Tor has appeared in 20 countries in Africa, 19 in Asia, and five in Europe. The El Tor type is less virulent than the worst strains, but it can remain concealed for long periods in carriers.

The first symptoms are usually violent diarrhoea and vomiting, and constant thirst. The voice becomes a hoarse whisper. Whether the patient lives at this stage appears to depend largely on his physical condition.

The chances of an infected refugee — exhausted, undernourished, and generally debilitated — must be extremely low once the disease has taken hold, — *Reuter.*

Deposit for rupees

Karachi, June 10
THOUSANDS of Pakistanis queued at banks today to hand in 500-rupee and 100-rupee notes which have ceased to be legal tender. The Government has made the move to undermine the finances of the East Pakistani rebellion.

The notes — worth £40 and £5 — were the largest in Pakistan. The Government has claimed that millions of the notes have been illegally removed from East Pakistan since the civil war in March, and have been brought into India.

The move will render worthless the 500 and 100 rupee notes held by rebels in East Pakistan or refugees in India. Even if they could get their money to a bank by Thursday they would risk confiscation. The Government hopes the move will protect the value of the currency and prevent increased inflation.

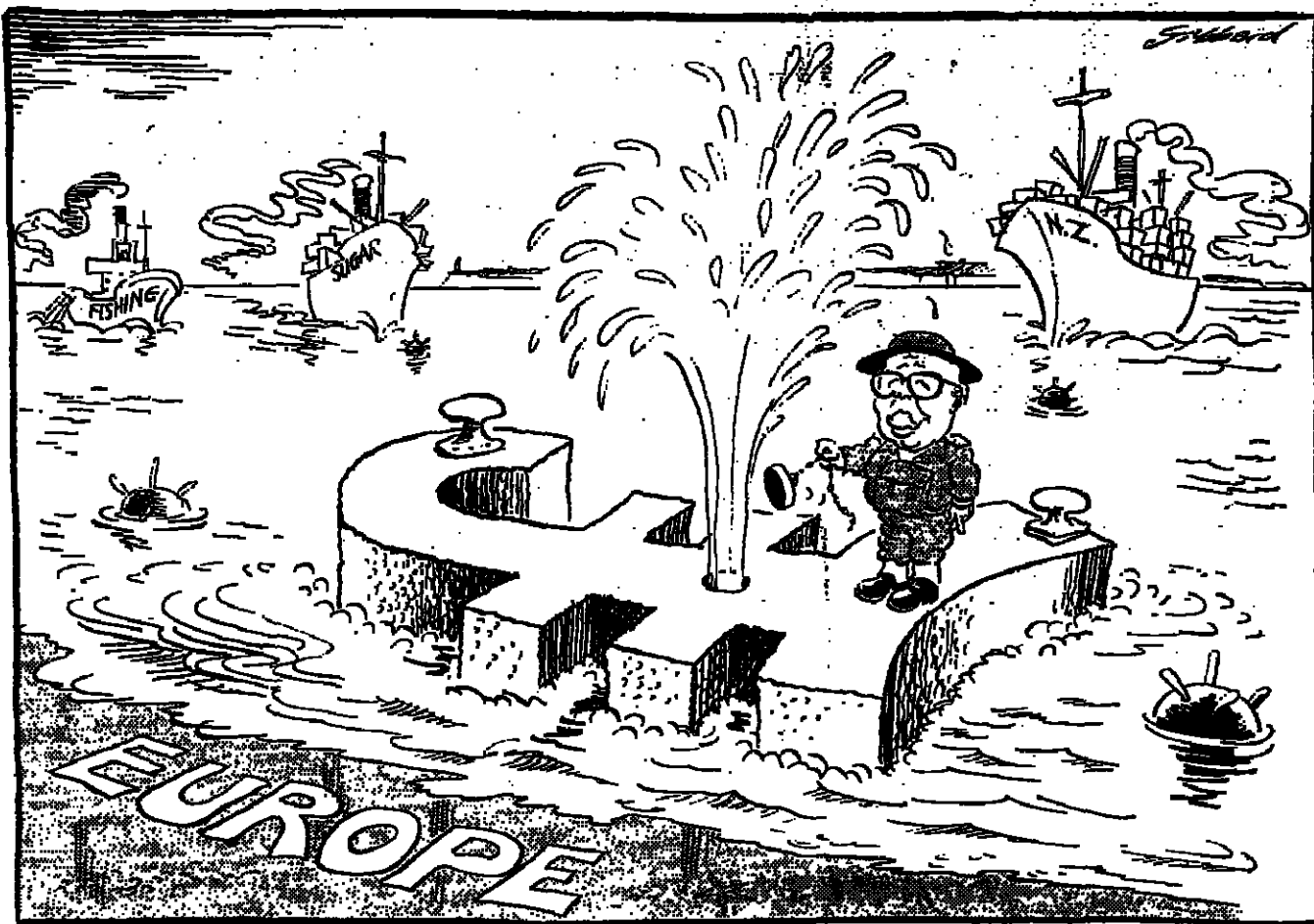
Banks will give receipts for surrendered notes and committees are to be set up to decide which notes were illegally acquired. Owners

who are cleared will be able to get an unspecified time to collect "the amount equivalent to the value of the notes surrendered."

Penalties of up to three years' imprisonment and fines have been introduced for currency infringements. Banks will be closed for three days, except for receiving notes. — *Reuter and UPI.*

End of death
row sentence

A Federal judge yesterday ordered the release of Edgar Smith from the Trenton prison, where he has spent 14 years on a death row. State attorneys said they would appeal both the bail order and the judge's order of May 13 dissolving Smith's murder conviction on the grounds that authorities had coerced him while undergoing questioning for the murder of a 15-year-old girl. Smith, self-educated author of a best-seller, has awaited execution longer than anyone in American history. — *UPI.*



Mulberry Harbour, 1971

Brighter
hopes
on Suez

From our own Correspondent

Paris, June 8

Egypt and Israel may be coming closer to agreement on reopening the Suez Canal. The US Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, is not alone in expressing optimism that reopening, as an interim solution towards a settlement, now looks more feasible.

French sources close to the Suez Canal Company are expressing the same view. They apparently assume it will be possible, before very long, to start dredging.

Mr. Rogers discussed the Middle East with President Pompidou yesterday. He has also seen Mr. Donald Bergus, senior US diplomat in Cairo, who had apparently brought to Paris a message from the Egyptian President, Mr. Nasser, indicating only that the message contains a clarification of points under negotiation.

The impression here is that Mr. Kosygin, Soviet Prime Minister, during his recent visit to Cairo, had accepted the reopening of the Canal. Israel and Egypt are said to be in agreement on three points.

These are: first, that it is desirable to reopen the Canal; secondly, that the reopening should be under Egyptian control, and thirdly, that in the first stage, Israeli troops would be drawn some distance from the Canal, and Egypt would occupy this territory.

It is more doubtful that agreement has been reached on the size of territory to be evacuated by Israel in the first stage; whether Egypt would send troops or police (though United States sources appear to think the latter more likely); and whether there should be some kind of observer force.

It seems that Egypt would be prepared to accept reopening provided there is a formal agreement that within six months, a settlement would be reached in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution. However, the best pointer that they may be edging towards agreement is that French sources are concentrating on monetary problems, especially the United States' balance of payments deficit.

However, France has rejected in no uncertain terms the United States' argument, developed at this OECD meeting by Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, that America's part-

OECD search for
ways of lifting
barriers to trade

From HELLA PICK: Paris, June 8

Member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have agreed to set up a small but high-powered group to study trade problems and establish guidelines for future action aimed at promoting further trade liberalisation, and warding off protectionist trends that are becoming apparent in many parts of the world.

This is seen here as a holding action until the EEC is enlarged, and the United States has passed its Presidential elections. By then the major trading nations might be ready for a new round of negotiations, and this study group would have done at least some of the preparatory work.

All ideas of using the study group to promote closer co-ordination now in the field of monetary as well as trade policy seems to have been rejected — mostly because of European resistance led by France.

The proposal for a high-level OECD group to study trade and monetary problems was first promoted by the administration, but has been fully adopted by the OECD Secretary-General. The Europeans are not enthusiastic, but have agreed to go along.

Interim report
Its membership has yet to be decided. Britain, as well as the United States, Japan, and France are likely to be included. They might be represented either by senior officials, or by experts outside government. The group should be set up by the autumn, and is expected to make at least an interim report within 12 months.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, left no doubt that he believes trade to be a secondary problem at this point, and that the major banking nations which form the OECD would be better off concentrating on monetary problems, especially the United States' balance of payments deficit.

However, France has rejected in no uncertain terms the United States' argument, developed at this OECD meeting by Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, that America's part-

Fears on
sterling
dispelled

From our own Correspondent

Paris, June 8

Britain has recognised that the rôle of sterling as a reserve currency is incompatible with the aims of the EEC's economic and monetary union. That is how Valéry Giscard d'Estaing interprets Britain's commitments to the Community for an orderly and gradual run-down of the official sterling balances after accession to the EEC.

The French Finance Minister, who has returned from Luxembourg to Paris to attend the ministerial meeting of OECD, said today that the British declaration of intention "answered French fears about sterling in an enlarged Community." Britain, he said, had agreed to stabilise the sterling reserves now, and to organise their reduction afterwards.

He denied that France had ever insisted on a precise timetable for reducing the sterling balances, and even said that it would not be realistic to insist on such a detail. Nor would he admit that France had been concerned to establish precisely how the sterling balances would be reduced.

All this is rather strange, since much of the controversy over the original French insistence to discuss the future rôle of sterling has centred on French suggestions that Britain should undertake to reduce the sterling balances at an annual rate of 5 per cent, and that a clear plan should be established for phasing out the reserve rôle of sterling.

It is also known that there has been a great deal of discussion, and disagreement, even as recently as at the meeting of Mr. Giscard and President Pompidou, on the ways and means of reducing the sterling balances. Finally the two are reported to have agreed to discuss the negotiations on British membership to be brought to a successful conclusion.

Ne Win home

The Chairman of Burma's Revolutionary Council, General Ne Win, returned to Rangoon yesterday after an absence of more than three months for medical treatment in London. His return comes three weeks before the first Congress of the official Burmese Socialist Programme Party. — *Reuter.*

Security
talks are
Tsarapki
targetBy PATRICK KEATLE
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Union's determination to bring about a peace conference, underlined by the speech of Mr. Tsarapkin, a senior official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow who spent yesterday with Sir Alec Douglas-Home at the Foreign Office today.

It was evident from the speech of Mr. Tsarapkin that the conference idea still holds to priority with Mr. Brezhnev and the other party leaders. It is no means certain that they completely appreciate the reasons in Western capitals for going ahead with the negotiations, when other, more tangible questions remain unresolved.

Presumably, Sir Alec said this out and asked Tsarapkin to convey the point to his political masters in London, Bonn, and other NATO capitals there is a feeling which came out strongly at last week's NATO ministerial conference that there must be progress in settling the Berlin question before the Western Powers can tackle such a wide-ranging and amorphous subject as the proposed security summit.

Mr. Smirnovsky, the Russian Ambassador, was present at yesterday's talks.

S. Africa
Ministers
in London

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

Two South African Ministers are visiting London this week with minimal publicity. A since on of them is Mr. P. Botha, the Minister of Defence, whose name is closely linked with the apartheid policy in South Africa. The other is Mr. J. G. van der Merwe, Minister of Agriculture, who is also a member of the cabinet.

The other visitor is 1. Connie Mulder, the Minister of Information, who appears to be concerned with a meeting of South African ambassadors stationed in Common Market capitals. Mr. Mulder was accompanied by Vice-President Agnew during his recent visit to the United States.

The two visitors appear to have only one official appointment in Whitehall — a call on Lord Carrington at the Ministry of Defence. However, with the parliamentary recess over, it is obvious that the visit is well timed in terms of potential lobbying.

Mr. Botha is accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Hertzberg. There is hardly time in a few days for Mr. Botha to have any extensive work to do, but he is expected to have a meeting with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Wilson, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Callaghan, and to have a meeting with the British Defence Secretary, Mr. Healey.

But there is nothing to suggest that he will be talking to important people in the British government. It would appear that the visit is a purely formal one, and that the South African Ministers are merely paying a courtesy call on the British government.

TELEVISION

MAN ALIVE on a fate worse than death? Reporter Denis Tuohy has been inside Texas death cells talking to death-sentenced men who have lived under a legal moratorium, and are now threatened with the ending of it (BBC-2, 8.0). A TGWU deputy convener in Coventry—a woman—is the first of live facing the question "Where do I stand?" (BBC-1, 10.45).

- BBC-1**
- 6.45 Doctors.
 - 7.10 Mission Impossible: (new series).
 - 8.0 Paul Temple: (new series).
 - 8.30 The Fifties relived.
 - 9.0 News.
 - 9.20 Boxing: Dan McAlinden v. Roberto Davila.
 - 10.24 Hours: David Dimbleby.
 - 10.45 Where do I stand? Mrs. Lil Smith of Coventry.
 - 11.15 Angler's Corner: Grayling.
 - 11.30 Weather.
 - 5.25 Schools: Science Session.
 - 4.20 Play School.
 - 4.40 Jackanory.
 - 4.55 Little Mouse.
 - 5.15 Search: Going for a Fortune.
 - 5.44 Hector's House.
 - 5.50 News.
 - 6.0 Nationwide: London.

BBC-2

- 11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Pets Day.
- 6.35 p.m. Open University: Arts 20.
- 7.5 Hardy Heating International.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 Alan Ayckbourn: Death Row.
- 8.30 Best in the Country: George Hamilton IV with The Hillside.
- 9.20 Out of the Unknown.
- 10.10 Yesterday's Witness: The Narrow Boat Men.
- 10.40 News.
- 10.45 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

- LONDON (Thames)**
- 11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools: 11.0 My World; 11.16 Finding Out; 11.33-11.53 People Work Here; 1.40 Seeing and Doing; 2.0 Advent of Steam; 2.25 Barenboim on Beethoven.
 - 3.0 Willis Tennis Championships.
 - 3.40 Plupp and his Friends.
 - 4.4 Yoga for Health.
 - 5.25 Peyton Place.
 - 5.55 Anything You Can Do.
 - 6.0 Today: Bill Grundy.
 - 6.35 Crossroads.
 - 7.0 This is Your Life: Eamonn Andrews.
 - 7.30 Coronation Street.
 - 8.0 Mike and Bernie's Show.
 - 9.0 Hine.
 - 10.0 News.
 - 10.30 Wrestling.
 - 11.12 Willis Tennis Championships.
 - 12.12 Centuries of Song: Frank Patterson sings Schubert.

- ANGLIA**—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.0 Willis Tennis Championships. 4.0 Anglia. 4.30 Families Talking. 4.40 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.50 You Can Do. 5.15 Bright's Boffins. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.15 Crossroads. 6.44 Odd Couple. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Mike and Bernie's Show. 9.0 Hine. 10.0 News. 10.30 Wrestling. 11.12 Willis Tennis Championships. 12.12 mid-night Reflection.

- CHANNEL**—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.0 Willis Tennis Championships. 4.0 States of Enchantment. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.20 Tea Break. 4.35 Anything You Can Do. 5.15 Bright's Boffins. 5.30 News. 6.0 Channel News. Weather. 6.10 Overseas Press Club. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Treasure Hunt. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Mike and Bernie's Show. 9.0 Hine. 10.0 News. 10.30 Wrestling. 11.12 Willis Tennis Championships. 12.12 mid-night Reflection.

- MIDLANDS (ATV)**—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.0 Willis Tennis Championships. 4.0 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.25 Sleeping Beauty. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Bush Boy. 5.30 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News. 6.0 Day by Day. 6.15 Crime Desk. 6.30 Mr. Theme. 7.0 Jokers Wild. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Mike and Bernie's Show. 9.0 Hine. 10.0 News. 10.30 Southern Scene.

- Southern News** 11.15 Willis Tennis Championships. 12.12 mid-night Weather: It's All Yours.

- WEST AND WALES (RTV)**—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.0 Willis Tennis Championships. 4.0 Willis. 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.44 Moment of Truth. 4.50 Adventures of Rupert Bear. 4.55 Anybody. 5.15 Bright's Boffins. 5.30 News. 6.0 Report West. 6.15 Crossroads. 6.44 Jokers Wild. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Mike and Bernie's Show. 9.0 Hine. 10.0 News. 10.30 Wrestling. 11.12 Willis Tennis Championships. 12.12 mid-night Weather.

- HTV WEST** (As above except). 4.4-4.9 p.m. Report West. 6.1-6.35 Report West.

- HTV WALES**—6.1-6.18 p.m. Y Dydd.

- HTV CYMRU/WALES**—6.1-6.18 p.m. Y Dydd.

- WESTWARD**—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools. 3.0 Willis Tennis Championships. 4.0 Willis. 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.44 Moment of Truth. 4.50 Adventures of Rupert Bear. 4.55 Anybody. 5.15 Bright's Boffins. 5.30 News. 6.0 Report West. 6.15 Crossroads. 6.44 Jokers Wild. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Mike and Bernie's Show. 9.0 Hine. 10.0 News. 10.30 Wrestling. 11.12 Willis Tennis Championships. 12.12 mid-night Weather.

RADIO

- RADIO 4** 330 m., VHF

- 6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 7.0 Today's Papers. 7.15 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional News. 8.0 News. 8.15 Today's Papers. 8.30 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.45 News. 9.0 Living World. 9.15 News. 9.30 History in Evidence. 9.45 Music Workshop. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.30 Face of England: Castle Combe. 10.45 Schools: Foreign Correspondent. 11.0 Inquiry. 11.20 Discovery. 11.40 Contemporary History. 12.00 Noon News and Yours. 12.15 Rights and Responsibilities. 12.30 Preview. 1.0 World at One. 1.25 Disasters Emergency Committee appeal for Pakistan relief. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.0 Schools: Movement Mime and Music. 2.15 Know Where I'm Going. 2.45 Collecting Pebbles. 3.0 Afternoon Theatre: "Who was Norma Stone?" 4.0 Christina Quirke. 4.30 Story Time. 5.0 P.S.I. 5.30 Regional News. 6.0 News. 6.15 Twenty Questions. 6.45 Archers. 7.0 News Desk. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 8.0 News. 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Andrei Sinyavsky

Soviet novelist released

Moscow, June 8 — Soviet authorities have released the novelist, Andrei Sinyavsky, 18 months earlier than expected because he proved to be a model prisoner, according to reports circulating in Moscow literary circles today. The writer is expected to take up residence in Moscow.

Mr Sinyavsky had served five-and-a-half years of a seven-year sentence imposed for writing "slandering anti-Soviet concoctions." He was convicted together with Yuli Daniel, in the famous 1966 trial that came to be known as the "Doctors' Plot" case, in which the struggle for Soviet freedom of expression in the West Union.

Under the pseudonym, Abram Tertz, Mr Sinyavsky's works were widely read and published in the West. Yuli Daniel, whose satires appeared under the pseudonym, received a five-year sentence and was released when it expired in September.

Sinyavsky sources said Mr Sinyavsky had been a model prisoner because he took a deeply religious and moral interest in worldly affairs.

Although a Soviet prisoner may be released for good behaviour after serving half his term, a "political" detainee who serves anything less than all sentence. — UPI.

UK firm rejects charges

Melbourne, June 8 — Counsel for the British firm Fox, Pridmore, Partners, Freeman, and Partners, replied today to what he called "outrageous" allegations against the firm.

In a final address to a Royal Commission inquiring into the collapse of a span of Melbourne's Westgate Bridge last October, which caused 35 deaths, Mr B. W. Beach, QC, said Mr B. W. Beach, QC, said the responsibility rested with the main contractors, the Australian firm of John Holland.

Mr Beach said the span collapsed because two engineers decided to remove the bolts in the design's splices. No aspect of design was a cause, direct or indirect, and the resident engineer for Freeman Fox, who was killed in the disaster, had no part in removal of the bolts and was unaware of the decision.

Mr Beach blamed the "inadequacy of the engineering of the design and supervision of the design and construction of the bridge." He pointed out that the four partners of Freeman Fox were prepared to make "recessed" and "disgraceful" allegations "not their employees," but their interests.

Mr Beach said witnesses and counsel for John Holland had sought, by every device available to them, to divert the spotlight from Holland's and "to a certain extent that has succeeded."

Opposition leader freed

Maru, June 8 — Lesotho's Opposition leader, Ntse Mokhehe, was released from prison last night after more than a year's detention.

Two days ago, Chief Jonathan Maserake, who had been released from prison, was freed subject to certain restrictions. Mr Mokhehe signed a document agreeing to comply with the one restriction to his house.

He was arrested in January last year after abortive elections when Chief Jonathan Maserake, who had been released from prison, was freed subject to certain restrictions. Mr Mokhehe signed a document agreeing to comply with the one restriction to his house.

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Danes cut salmon fishing

Ottawa, June 8 — Denmark has agreed to limit the number of salmon fishing vessels off Greenland — but only to the 1969 level, when she recorded her largest catch. The Canadian Fisheries Minister, Mr Davis, who has talks last week in Copenhagen, said the agreement was only a partial solution.

Mr Davis said the Danish salmon catch in 1969 was 2,000 metric tons, equivalent to the commercial catch on the

Mr Lee takes security line on press

Helsinki, June 8

The Singapore Government will put the integrity and security of Singapore first in dealing with the press of the country, its Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, said here today.

He was speaking to selected journalists summoned to his hotel for a special address to the International Press Institute's general assembly tomorrow.

Asked to comment on speculation that the Government might restore the printing licence it withdrew from the "Singapore Herald" to moderate expected criticism by IPI delegates, Mr Lee said he and his Cabinet colleagues are not men who melted easily.

"Nor do they expect me to melt because of a little heat in Helsinki. Their primary concern must be the integrity and security of Singapore."

The "Herald" closed on May 28 when its licence was withdrawn. Mr Lee had previously implied that the newspaper was involved in "black" (subversive) operations because of foreign financing. The "Herald" denied this.

Mr Lee said his Government would not consider re-issuing a printing licence to the "Singapore Herald" until it was satisfied that the newspaper was Singapore-owned.

"If and when it [the Government] and I are satisfied that this time there be no unknown foreign investors using proxies to own and control the 'Herald', when we are sure that it is Singapore-owned, then we shall consider issuing a licence, but not before," he said.

After his address to the IPI conference, Mr Lee may face questioning from delegates who

Turks propose reforms to restore authority

From SAM COHEN: Istanbul, June 8

The Turkish Government today announced major constitutional changes designed to restore authority and prevent Left and Right-wing extremism. The draft, amending 40 articles of the 1961 Constitution and adding seven provisional clauses, is expected to be presented to Parliament soon.

In a television interview tonight, Prime Minister Erim said these changes will not mark a step back in the provisions on human rights, liberties, and democracy "but on the contrary, they will protect these rights and liberties against some dangers." By way of explanation he said there had been three trends in the country before March 12, when the army removed Mr Demirel from power. One aimed at establishing a Marxist-Leninist, or even a Maoist regime, the second wanted to set up a theocratic state, and the third to divide the country and the nation.

Martial law was proclaimed to fight the threats "coming from these three directions, which all have connections in foreign countries," Mr Erim pointed out.

"But martial law cannot last for ever. Therefore we must revise our constitution in such a way that we could prevent these threats."

The proposed amendments bring some limitations on the 1961 Constitution, which is generally considered to be too liberal. Emphasis is placed on the preservation of national unity, national security, and public order. The changes reiterate the principle that human rights and liberties can be limited only by laws but it brings in a new element by adding for the preservation of national integrity, national security, and public order.

This is the dominating factor, applied to all rights and liberties.

Although freedom of expression is accepted, the amendments give "a competent authority" the right to seize publications violating the principles mentioned above. Similarly, associations violating these principles can be closed down by the courts.

Civil servants will have no right to join unions or to be members of political parties. The universities will have "scientific, but not administrative, autonomy."

Representatives of China and Greece have met in a neutral country to discuss the possibility of diplomatic and commercial relations being established, the authoritative newspaper "Leftheros Kosmos" said yesterday. Greece's army-backed Government made it clear recently that it was prepared to develop trade relations with any country regardless of political orientations if these relations were in Greece's long-term commercial interest. — Reuters.

TWO Greek journalists were given an eight-month sentence apiece recently for mis-spelling the name of a Russian in a news story. The regime maintained that they were trying to disguise the fact that he was a Communist.

Their names are not among the 43 newspapermen listed by Amnesty International as being imprisoned at present, but their fate is symptomatic of the hazards facing reporters in authoritarian countries.

There are six detained in Greece at the moment, some of them left-wingers, but they include George Romalis, the editor-in-chief of the pro-Government "To Vima." He was re-arrested on March 19, as he was leaving Athens for Baghdad, after already serving a period of detention on the island of Leros. As far as is known no charges have yet been brought against him and he has not been allowed to see his lawyers.

The most-publicised restrictions on journalists recently have been those enforced in Singapore and Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, seemed unrepentant about it in Helsinki yesterday as he prepared to address the International Press Institute in defence of his actions. Speaking of the four members of the staff of the "Nanyang Siang Pau" (Commercial Daily News) now held under the Internal Security Act, he said:

"For some time they have been running a curious campaign, one of glorifying the Chinese Communist successes, and secondly working up a great deal of synthetic heat on communal issues over the Chinese language and education which, if unchecked, can lead to riotous and other serious consequences." He

claimed that the men had admitted the charges under interrogation.

All of them, in fact, have strenuously denied such admissions and examination of the Singapore Government's official statement on the alleged campaign (published, ironically enough, in the now suspended "Singapore Herald") reveals a curious paranoia by the authorities on the issue. After quoting from seemingly innocuous leading articles on the question of the Chinese language the statement continued:

"The policy-makers of 'Nanyang' protected themselves by periodically mentioning government achievements and even occasionally coming out in passionate defence of government policies."

On that basis there seems little that the paper could do that would be acceptable to Mr Lee's Government.

On the question of glorifying Chinese Communism the former general manager, Mr Lee Mau Seng, has pointed out that the only news carried in the paper from mainland China was that supplied by the four main Western news agencies. He has now been held as a subversive since May 2, though he was only filling in for his brother in the job, does not understand

Reporting echoes of Roman retribution

By HAROLD JACKSON

written Chinese, and was due to emigrate to Canada with his children later this year.

The senior editorial writer, Ly Sing Ko, used to work for the Nationalist China news agency in Vietnam and later for a Catholic paper in Malaya. On the face of it, he looks an improbable glorifier of Mao. But he is in gaol too.

What these four seem to have hit is the ultra-sensitivity of governments in tricky situations.

In Athens, Mr Ioannis Zigidis, a former Cabinet Minister, wrote an article for "Ethnos" calling for a government of national unity to help solve the Cyprus problem. The paper was hauled into court, its editor given five years, the publisher four years, and three members of the staff 18 months each. All were also heavily fined. They have now been released and their present situation is uncertain. But that is as good a way as any of muzzling them.

The distinction, if that is what it is, of having most newspapermen in gaol goes to Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa. He has 14 locked up. They include the Yuyitung Brothers, Quintin and Rizal, who were arrested in their native Philippines, deported to Formosa, and sentenced there for "subversive publication."

A husband and wife, Yao Yun-lai, the editor of the

"New Life Daily News," and Shen Yuan-chang, one of its reporters, were arrested in 1967 and sentenced to life imprisonment for allegedly acting on behalf of Peking. Both may now be dead since Yao is reported to have been executed and Shen to have committed suicide.

Later members of the paper's staff have also been imprisoned, including the joint editor-in-chief, Chang Tung, and the editor Shan Chien-chou. Even a senior member of the Kuomintang is not safe if he is a journalist.

Li Ching-sun was editor-in-chief of the "Central Daily

News," chairman of the "Great China Evening News," and joint director-general of the Broadcasting Corporation of China. He was arrested last November and is now being interrogated by the Formosan Garrison Command. No charges have yet been brought officially, though he has apparently been accused of organising Communist cliques.

And so the melancholy roll goes on—Czechoslovakia, Russia, Rhodesia, South Africa, Togo, Egypt, Brazil, Nicaragua, Indonesia, all have their quota and no one pretends that the list is comprehensive.

Even in Britain we recently had Mr Bernard Falk of the BBC in Crumlin Road gaol in Belfast, though only for four days. The old Roman habit of taking it out on the bringer of bad tidings has not entirely died in a troubled world. It never seems to occur to the men in power that a system which cannot withstand public criticism might take some time to look at itself.

Prison for plotters

Nairobi, June 8 — A Nairobi court today sent to prison 12 men convicted of plotting to overthrow the Kenyan Government. One of them was sentenced to nine and a half years, five others to eight years, and the remaining six each received seven years. All had pleaded guilty.

The judge said former army officer Joseph Daniel Owino, court-martialled in 1963 for leading a mutiny, was found to be the mastermind of the plot, which had set April 8

as the day for the attempted coup.

During the three-day hearing, evidence was given that one of the plotters, Joseph Muga Ouma, a Kenyan senior lecturer at Makerere University in Kampala, had gone to Dar Es Salaam to seek support from President Nyerere, but that the President categorically rejected any such idea.

The men were also said in court to have tried to get help from the Soviet Embassy in Nairobi and to have contacted American trade union officials.

If we'd had air conditioning this would have been a better advertisement.

I work in an advertising agency.
At the moment my office is too hot because it faces the sun all day.
In the winter it will be too hot because I can't control the radiator.
I'm fed up and dried up.
I spend half the day going to get cold drinks.

It's a waste of my employer's time and I know it is.
But if he can't be bothered looking after me, I'm damned if I'm putting myself out for him.
All over the country there are people who feel like I do now.
One day we'll do something about it, if you don't.

If you'd like to know more about air conditioning, phone or write to Bernard Hough, The Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau, 2 Charing Cross, London. SW1A 2DR. Telephone: 01-839 7182.

Russians seek pact for lunar peace

Moscow, June 8

The Soviet Union today called for a treaty to keep international conflicts and pollution off the moon and to outlaw the staking of claims to lunar land.

A Soviet draft of such a treaty, handed to U Thant, the United Nations secretary-general, on Friday, urged efforts towards cooperation between States exploring the moon.

It was accompanied by a letter from the Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, asking that a lunar international treaty be included on the next General Assembly's agenda.

The letter, published in full by Tass, said: "The moon, as the only natural satellite of the earth, plays an important role in the exploration of space and should be used exclusively for the interests of peace and for the benefit of all mankind."

The Soviet draft, also released in full by Tass, adds no radically new elements to the 1967 international treaty on peaceful uses of outer space, but is more specific on some points, and refers only to the moon and the space around it.

Whereas the 1967 treaty rules out national claims to any part of the moon or any other celestial body, the Soviet draft makes clear the same lunar restrictions would apply to international organisations, private bodies, or individuals.

Like the earlier treaty, it would outlaw nuclear weapons from the moon and ban any kind of military activity on it.

"It is essential to prevent the activity of States on the moon from becoming a source of international conflicts and to provide a legal basis for the possible use of the moon," Mr. Gromyko wrote in explaining the draft.

Standards

He noted that it rested on generally accepted standards of international law, including the UN Charter and earlier space agreements.

Points made by the draft included:

The use of force on the moon, or with the moon as a base for such acts with regard to earth, is outlawed. No military structures can be built, nor any military exercises conducted there.

Scientists should do everything possible to preserve the life and health of man on the moon, and provide shelter to anyone in distress there.

Dubrovskiy, Volkov, and Patsayev, who entered Skylab from Soyuz-11 yesterday, were 10 miles higher today at an orbit of between 130 and 165 miles above earth.

The hostilities prolonging Skylab's working life by ensuring it does not sink too low, reciter the earth's atmosphere, and burn up, it is the second mission Skylab has had since it was launched on April 19.

The first was a remote-controlled one from earth on April 30. Today's operation may have again been performed by scientists at the space control centre instead of by the cosmonauts.

By 1 pm Skylab had made 21 orbits with the three cosmonauts who sent a message to earth that they were feeling fine. — Reuter.

WITH her modest experiment in freer elections behind her—more than one candidate was allowed to stand in several selected constituencies—Hungary is now turning to the budget with a fresh taste for argument. There is a great deal of debate, some of it on television, some in the newspapers, much in committee.

The main argument may be familiar to some readers. It revolves around the extent of state intervention in the economy, and some Hungarian economists explain it with a clarity which would have made one's hair stand on end a few years ago.

The economists, the bankers and the "functional" ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, would like the budget to lay much less emphasis on social factors in developing the economy, and far more on economic priorities.

Strain

The economic cost of investment for social purposes places too great a strain on the budget and leaves the Government holding too many reining.

An eminent Budapest economist told me: "We believe if we get the economy right, the social benefits will flow naturally. We have to fight the unproductive distribution of capital."

At the same time, the economists are arguing that a much bigger slice of the country's investment programme should come from bank credit and much less from the budget.

The bankers, the argument goes, have much closer day-to-day contact with Hungarian industry and could achieve more with the money. More than that, they would be less susceptible to the arguments about social factors than the Government.

As things stand, the Government provides two-thirds of current Hungarian investment. Most of it for new plants. If more control of investment is given to the national and foreign trading banks, which, under the guidance of the Hungarian Communist Party, operate with considerable independence, the country's industry will have to become even more cost and profit-conscious than it already is. The banks want to educate industry by means of economic constraint. All projects which offer a return of less than 15 per cent are already ruled out, unless there are exceptional circumstances, those involving heavy industries' capital requirements, for example.

In the battle which goes on among the de-centralised Hungarian enterprises for credit investment, the race goes to those offering the biggest returns, fastest, and in principle all investment projects should find 30 per cent of the money from existing reserves.

There are two reasons for this. Under the new Five Year Plan, 80 per cent of Hungary's industrial growth rate of around 7 per cent must come from 'outright' increases in productivity. Labour is short and stocks have been deliberately diminished. There is little slack left.

The second reason is that, while Hungary is now prepared to borrow hard currency from the West for political as well as other reasons, she wants most of her growth to come from national resources. The aim is to pull the country up by her own bootstraps.

This is why the argument over economic and social factors in the budget is so important. The more investment is subject to harsh financial strictures, the more likely it is to be fruitful.

The State will continue to play a major role in the economy. If only because so much more stress has been placed in the new Five Year Plan on the growth of infrastructure rather than on the production industries.

The plan foresees a growth in industrial production of 25 per cent over the five-year period covered. Equipment—400,000 apartments, more transport, roads, hospital beds, schools, cultural centres and sanitation is expected to increase by 60 per cent.

Even so, half of this investment will probably come from 'private' sources, from individuals, from local authorities, from industrial enterprises, and particularly from co-operatives.

Hungarian Co-operatives, new industrial groupings of several enterprises, are proving to be a major growth factor. Each new co-operative becomes more and more conscious of the need for efficiency as it moves further away from State support and direction.

Some co-operatives have branched into a dazzling variety of fields—hotels, restaurants, farming, textiles, and other consumer industries.

Under the 1968 reforms, which introduced a market economy, these companies are entirely responsible for their own products, reserves, investments, wages, and bonuses.

But the overriding aim of the men guiding the Hungarian economy is to maintain equilibrium, both internationally and internally. Abroad it is increasingly necessary for Hungary to be more competitive. Since 40 per cent of her national revenue is based on foreign trade, she is extremely sensitive to changes in climate abroad and efficiency at home.

Internally, the problem tends to boil down to the familiar one of prices and incomes.

As things now stand, there is considerable pressure on wages. Most housewives with children over 3 years old go to work, only because they want an or side interest, but because they need the money. The price bread, on the one hand, is artificially held down. But rents a about to go up dramatically.

Party officials and economists agree that the wage-price problem has not been solved. The economy is based on the need to offer workers incentives, something money cannot do. But when it comes down to judging the incentives, there is still a long way to go before a balanced solution can be reached.

If experience in the West is any guide, it may never be reached. In the meantime, the Five Year Plan is in progress, with the growth rate after some doubts in the past 14 years, maintaining its momentum.

The Hungarians have no wish to be a model for other Communist countries. This would increase political tensions which are already in the background. But there is no doubt that their experiments, for that is what they call them, are matters of intense interest, and perhaps envy, elsewhere in the Soviet block.

A fresh taste for economic controversy

By MICHAEL LAKE

day contact with Hungarian industry and could achieve more with the money. More than that, they would be less susceptible to the arguments about social factors than the Government.

As things stand, the Government provides two-thirds of current Hungarian investment. Most of it for new plants. If more control of investment is given to the national and foreign trading banks, which, under the guidance of the Hungarian Communist Party, operate with considerable independence, the country's industry will have to become even more cost and profit-conscious than it already is. The banks want to educate industry by means of economic constraint. All projects which offer a return of less than 15 per cent are already ruled out, unless there are exceptional circumstances, those involving heavy industries' capital requirements, for example.

In the battle which goes on among the de-centralised Hungarian enterprises for credit investment, the race goes to those offering the biggest returns, fastest, and in principle all investment projects should find 30 per cent of the money from existing reserves.

There are two reasons for this. Under the new Five Year Plan, 80 per cent of Hungary's industrial growth rate of around 7 per cent must come from 'outright' increases in productivity. Labour is short and stocks have been deliberately diminished. There is little slack left.

The second reason is that, while Hungary is now prepared to borrow hard currency from the West for political as well as other reasons, she wants most of her growth to come from national resources. The aim is to pull the country up by her own bootstraps.

This is why the argument over economic and social factors in the budget is so important. The more investment is subject to harsh financial strictures, the more likely it is to be fruitful.

The State will continue to play a major role in the economy. If only because so much more stress has been placed in the new Five Year Plan on the growth of infrastructure rather than on the production industries.

The plan foresees a growth in industrial production of 25 per cent over the five-year period covered. Equipment—400,000 apartments, more transport, roads, hospital beds, schools, cultural centres and sanitation is expected to increase by 60 per cent.

Even so, half of this investment will probably come from 'private' sources, from individuals, from local authorities, from industrial enterprises, and particularly from co-operatives.

Hungarian Co-operatives, new industrial groupings of several enterprises, are proving to be a major growth factor. Each new co-operative becomes more and more conscious of the need for efficiency as it moves further away from State support and direction.

Some co-operatives have branched into a dazzling variety of fields—hotels, restaurants, farming, textiles, and other consumer industries.

Under the 1968 reforms, which introduced a market economy, these companies are entirely responsible for their own products, reserves, investments, wages, and bonuses.

But the overriding aim of the men guiding the Hungarian economy is to maintain equilibrium, both internationally and internally. Abroad it is increasingly necessary for Hungary to be more competitive. Since 40 per cent of her national revenue is based on foreign trade, she is extremely sensitive to changes in climate abroad and efficiency at home.

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The abbey church of Tihang on the shores of Lake Balaton



Authoritative party circles explain that they approve differences in wages, according to circumstances, skill, production. They do not want uniform society. But they are not indifferent as it was once put to the origin profits and the burden so profits may represent society as a whole.

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Vatican coming to terms with East Europe

From DAN MORGAN: Rome, June 8

The Vatican, say Roman Catholics knowledgeable about the Church's diplomatic efforts in the Communist world, thinks in terms of centuries.

Only 20 years ago, the Church in East Europe seemed to have been smashed by a determined and hostile ideology. Today, however, the months with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

The diplomatic movement has been anything but one way. Beginning in 1962, when Pope John said "light the candles of the son-in-law, who was on a visit, there has been a steady parade of Communist officials to the Vatican, including the Soviet Union's President, Podgorny, and Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko.

Audience

In March, an excommunicated Catholic from Croatia, President Tito of Yugoslavia, showed up in top hat and military uniform, and was received by the Pope with the Pope that cemented full diplomatic relations and resulted in conversations on areas of "identical interest," such as Vietnam and the Middle East. The next month, another Calvinist bishop turned Communist, Mr. Peter, Hungary's Foreign Minister, had a "very cordial" 40-minute talk with the Pope.

This does not mean that the struggle for the minds and souls of the estimated 80 million Catholics living in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia is ending. But it may signify that self-interest and acceptance of realities is proving stronger than either Marxist ideology or Church doctrine.

Just as the post-war confrontation between the Powers of East and West has failed to produce a clear-cut winner, so has the spiritual competition between Christianity and Marxism resulted in a sort of stalemate.

The motives of the Communist regimes in moving toward a dialogue with the Vatican, in return for granting more freedom, the Communist regimes want the Church's support in building Socialist societies, calming sporadically restless populations (as when Cardinal Wyszynski of Poland called on Catholics to pray for the new party leaders after the December riots), and bestowing an aura of respectability on one-party systems.

The Vatican's Eastern offensive has been marked by a daring and flexibility unthinkable in the anti-Communist era of Pope Pius XII. And all the signs indicate that the Pope does not intend to allow old resentments or petty contemporary technicalities to make him lose sight of bigger goals.

By resuming diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, the Vatican has barely risked getting enmeshed in the sharpened rivalries between Yugoslavia's northern Roman Catholic and southern Orthodox believers.

In April came what seemed to be the most dramatic concession of all. Speaking to believers in St John's Cathedral in the former German city of Wrocław, Western Poland, Austria's Cardinal Koenig spoke for him self or for the Pope, but it was a clear sign that Catholics are prepared to pursue a new era of "honest coexistence" with every other faith at their disposal, including iridirection.

In Poland, where the liberal Znak Catholic lay organisation frequently criticises Cardinal Wyszynski's autocratic ways, the Church has been criticised by the Left-wing, where a Left-wing, anti-authoritarian theological movement has taken control of the Catholic press in Croatia, the Vatican also plainly has an interest in working with the Central Governments to maintain order in its own house. Detente between the Vatican and Communist Governments is one thing. But the marriage of minds between liberal Catholics and liberal Marxists against authoritarian Church and State is another.—Washington Post.

More law and order for Spain

From our Correspondent, Madrid, June 8

A Spanish parliamentary committee, meeting in closed session here today, is expected to recommend a new law granting the Franco regime special powers to effect a conservative special political tribunals, special fines ranging to £13,500, in addition to imposing heavy prison sentences.

If the new law is approved as expected by the Cortes (Parliament), it would come into effect conservatively with restoration of Article 18 of the Spanish Constitution later this month. Article 18, Spain's habeas corpus act, which guarantees in principle that no Spanish citizen can be held without trial for more than 72 hours, was suspended for a six-month period last December, during the notorious Burgos military trial of Basque nationalists. Its timing suggests that the Government intends to retain at least some of its emergency powers once the country returns to what is for Spain, "normal constitutional rule."

Still, the new measure, even in committee stage, has provoked a great amount of surprise in otherwise conservative Spanish quarters. After a round

of criticism from elements as disparate as relatively liberal Basque nationalists and the Marxist daily, "ABC," a number of amendments have been introduced with a view to toning down some of the draft law's more draconian provisions.

The Iraqi Government and its main oil concession-holder, Iraq Petroleum Company, have tied another loose end in the lingering Middle East oil crisis. They have made an agreement which, according to Radio Baghdad, will almost double the country's oil revenue.

The agreement averts the danger that Iraq might resort to partial nationalisation of oil, the Algerian type. She has been insisting on a price increase for her crude oil pumped to the Mediterranean of more than the 80 cents which the company was offering.

Iraq has already subscribed to the 80 cent price increase. This brings the posted price of Iraqi Mediterranean crude oil to \$3.21 a barrel.

An equivalent agreement between Aramco and Saudi Arabia for Saudi oil exports to the Mediterranean has been hoped for.

Hoover doubts on Miss Devlin

Washington, June 8

J. EDGAR HOOVER, FBI director, giving a United States press conference, said he doubted that Miss Devlin, the Independent Unit member of Parliament for Ulster, who visited the US earlier this year, it was disclosed today.

At a closed Congressional subcommittee hearing, Mr. Hoover was asked what he knew about Miss Devlin's activities in the US.

"I do not know why the State Department granted the visa for her to come over here, but it did," he said to Representative John Rooney (Dem, New York), chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

"She has been in the country collecting large sums of money for her cause in Northern Ireland. She speaks in a very violent manner."

Mr. Rooney prefaced his question by stating he believed Miss Devlin stirred up trouble, and described what happened to a friend of his.

She spoke so eloquently with regard to Angela Davis and Bobby Seale that my friend Mike Dowd, who used to be assigned here (in Congress) by the Metropolitan Police, had a heart attack and died listening to her."

Malaysia switches to Mirages

Kuala Lumpur, June 8

Malaysia is to buy a squadron of Mirage fighters from France, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Tan Sri Ahmad Rithauddeen, said today.

Though delivery dates have not yet been finalised, the Deputy Minister's statement was the first indication that the Government had chosen the Mirage in preference to the American Phantom, the British Harrier, the Anglo-French Aguirre, and the Swedish Sabre Draken, all of which had been under consideration.

A Government spokesman, confirming the decision, said Malaysia had to look ahead, in view of the short lifespan of its Australian-donated Sabre squadron.

The Mirage was the cheapest and most adaptable type of sophisticated fighter in terms of the Royal Malaysian Air Force's requirements, he said. It had the added advantage of a 15-year lifespan.

Etna settles down again

As a thin trickle of lava flowed harmlessly down one slope of Etna today, scientists said the volcano was lapsing back into silence. Molten rock still rolled from two fissures, but they said it was too far away to damage any village, farm or crops.—UPI.

Oil pact will benefit Iraq

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, June 8

The Iraqi Government and its main oil concession-holder, Iraq Petroleum Company, have tied another loose end in the lingering Middle East oil crisis. They have made an agreement which, according to Radio Baghdad, will almost double the country's oil revenue.

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An equivalent agreement between Aramco and Saudi Arabia for Saudi oil exports to the Mediterranean has been hoped for.

This and other "gains" which the Government has announced are minor ones set against what Iraq, with her demand for a quality premium, has hoped for.

The main reason for the Iraqi readiness to come to terms is possibly her chronic financial difficulties. Mr. Sidam Takriti, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, admitted recently that the Iraqi bargaining position was not as strong as it might be, because oil was the backbone of the country's economy and other sectors, especially agriculture, were "atrophied."

His Government's need for hard cash is apparent from the fact that, under the latest agreement, the company is to make an interest-free loan of 10 million dinars, and accept a delay of four years on the repayment of an earlier loan of 20 million dinars.

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Israeli warning that for will lead Egypt nowhere

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Tel-Aviv, June 8

If Egypt goes to war, "it will not achieve a single strategic objective and after the fighting it will find itself in no better position than today." With this declaration General Chaim Bar-Lev, the Israeli Chief of Staff, today answered the expressions of military confidence currently being made in Cairo.

Talking to correspondents at a lunch given by the Foreign Press Association here, General Bar-Lev added that "after a war we would find ourselves behind much the same ceasefire lines as at present. The right conclusion for the Egyptians is that they lack the capacity and the ability to achieve anything by force. The way forward is to find a solution, and that cannot be done on the battlefield."

Although General Bar-Lev referred to the possibility of a "ceasefire," while the chances for a "real peace" were at this stage "theoretical," current Israeli military thinking is clearly not geared to the imminent expectation of

The assessment is that the Egyptian Army does not want war, but is interested in an interim solution that would safeguard its honour by enabling it to establish a presence east of the canal.

Officers are confident that Israeli assessments of the recent Egyptian-Soviet treaty are shared by military men in the US, if not by State Department officials. This assessment is that the Soviet Union is no more interested in imminent warfare than are the Egyptian officers.

The disadvantages for Russia of a closed Suez Canal are easier to tolerate than the risk of trying to re-open it by force. The Soviet aim in the treaty is seen as deeper entrenchment in Egypt over a long period. In the meantime, the Russians are more likely to be a restraining influence.

Even the military confidence expressed by Egyptian ministers and generals is not seen here as genuinely felt. The deepest Egyptian desire may be to cross the canal, but there is still no tendency among Israeli soldiers or political leaders to contemplate any agreement allowing that.

However, there is no military opposition here to a retreat from the heavily fortified Bar-Lev line at the canal side, provided it is part of an arrangement that cannot be expected for military gain by the side, and that it contain built-in pressures for a ceasefire. There is no "final" peace bulk of Sinai is considered essential buffer zone against attack, just as the Heights are seen as a safe against the 900 Syrian troops across the border there.

General Bar-Lev's dismissal of Egyptian claims is based on an assessment of the capacity Egyptian soldiers. Officers side that even during Egyptian commando attacks across the canal, there was evidence of aggressive spirit.

After a Cabinet meeting, Cairo, the Egyptian premier and information minister, Abdel Kader Hatem, said that Egypt was still waiting for the United States to define its position regarding the continued Israeli aggression.

Arab countries. He said the Secretary of State's Middle East situation in light of the recent visit of a US Secretary of State to the region, subsequent diplomatic contacts.

Earlier today, a "Gunghouria" newspaper said Egypt was seeking two guarantees to ensure that a "East solution to the Middle East crisis does not solidify into a permanent truce."

Character test for sportsmen

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, June 8

Non-white sportsmen will be allowed into South Africa only if they are of "good character," according to Mr. Hennie Smit, the ruling Nationalist Party's chief information officer. He said this was "very important."

"We will not allow people to bring their politics via sport into this country," he said in Durban today. Non-white visiting sportsmen "would have to be of international standard and affiliated to international sports bodies." Mr. Smit was elaborating on Mr. Vorster's reaffirmation that white and non-white South African sportsmen would not be allowed to play racially mixed sport in South Africa at club, provincial or national level. In the respect, policy remained unchanged.

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HOME NEWS

West Indian children face discrimination in school, says report

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

The West Indian community have "grounds for ill-feeling" at the treatment of their children in school, the author of a report on immigrant pupils said yesterday.

The report, by Mr H. E. R. Townsend, shows that disproportionate numbers of West Indian children are being sent to schools for the educationally subnormal—but the proportion of other immigrant groups sent to such schools is below the national average. It also shows that all immigrant groups are being discriminated against at 11-plus in areas which still practise selection, with West Indians coming off especially badly.

The proportion of all children in ESN schools in England was 0.70 per cent; for non-immigrant children it was 0.88 per cent, for Indian children 0.32 per cent, for Pakistani children 0.44 per cent, for West Indian children 2.33 per cent, and for other immigrants 0.58 per cent.

Only 1.38 per cent of West Indian children went to grammar schools, whereas 19.86 per cent of all children attended such schools. The percentage for non-immigrant children was 20.33, for Indian children 3.93, for Pakistani children 2.46, and for other immigrants 3.41. On a purely proportionate basis there would have been about 6,000 West Indian children in grammar schools, instead of 495.

Mr Jeff Crawford, of the North London West Indian Association, said yesterday: "This information merely shows what we have complained of all along—that West Indians are at the bottom of the pile at all levels." He said local authorities should make much greater efforts to employ West Indian teachers and educational administrators. West Indians

had been neglected by comparison with other immigrant groups.

On West Indian language difficulties the study, by the National Foundation for Educational Research, says the West Indian child, "with his abbreviated sentence structure, different pronoun values and restricted vocabulary," is at least as disadvantaged as the Indian or Pakistani who has just left a basic English course in the language unit.

"In class he finds his teacher partly unintelligible, he is frequently corrected for speaking bad English although this is the way he and his parents have always spoken their language, and he receives little in the way of special help, although the Asians in his class disappear every day for extra English lessons."

The study says special materials for West Indian children will be ineffective until local authorities recognise that they present a linguistic problem which cannot be effectively met by placing West Indian pupils in lower streams alongside retarded non-immigrants with different needs, as is the practice in a number of schools.

The study, the first in a three-stage project financed by the Department of Education, is the product of a survey of 146 local authorities. A total of 71, on the whole those containing the most immigrants, offered full details,

but 61 replied that they made no special arrangements for immigrant pupils whatever.

Mr Townsend says the arrangements of some local authorities in deciding which immigrant pupils should go to ESN schools seem open to question. Some authorities with 11-plus selection stated that they were attempting to judge immigrant children more fairly "but overall only three local authorities reported that they used special methods of selection to compensate for the immigrant pupils' language difficulties."

Only a few local authorities have taken up the Department of Education suggestion that immigrant children should be dispersed; one authority which busses large numbers of children around the area spends nearly £1 a week per child on transport. Dispersal has been operated on linguistic grounds for Asian children only, not on ethnic or racial grounds.

In one case a local authority has been busing Asian children into schools with a considerable West Indian concentration. The study recommends further effort on "second stage English," to help Asian children who have reached an ordinary classroom after special tuition at a language centre.

"Immigrant Pupils in England," by H. E. R. Townsend, published by the National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, price £3.30.

Homeless families may use unknown statute

By JOHN WINDSOR

Two large families, facing eviction from tied cottages, plan to use a little-known statute to force their local authority to find them other accommodation. If their fight succeeds, it could open the way for thousands of homeless people to press for homes in the same way.

The families, who live in the Windsor area and have a total of 12 children, are demanding that the Supplementary Benefits Commission should use its power to require the Berkshire County Council to find them urgently-needed accommodation.

The Commission agreed yesterday that under Section 25 of the Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, it had the right to insist on the provision of temporary accommodation. The right had not been invoked since a test case 21 years ago in the days of the old National Assistance Board.

Traditionally, the Commission gives the homeless money

for rent instead of taking up cases with local authorities which are short of hostel or family-unit temporary accommodation.

The Citizens' Rights Office, which was set up by the Child Poverty Action Group, is leading the families' fight for accommodation. Its director, Mr Andrew Harvey, said that the "prepared to ask for a High Court order to establish the Commission's responsibility. She hoped to use the 1966 Act to help other homeless families.

One-month county court notices to evict both families have expired and they expect the health authority to take action. They have been told by their social worker to expect to be separated and put into temporary accommodation—but that there is no such accommodation available. Neither family knows what will happen when they are turned out of their rent-free homes. Neither can join their local housing list before satisfying the two-year residential qualification.

Mr Alec Ponsford, aged 46, lives with his wife, five sons, aged 14, 12, 11, 10 and eight, and daughter aged six, in a cottage on Crown land belonging to a local poultry farmer for whom he worked before becoming ill. Berkshire's social services department has applied for a stay of execution.

Mr Ponsford, of Crown Cottages, Windfield Road, opposite

Windsor's Safari Park, moved into the cottage last December after being taken on as a tractor driver on the farm. Fifteen minutes after starting work, he collapsed and after seven weeks in hospital still knows of no cure for his left hand and arm and blackout. He had earlier had a series of stomach operations caused by a stress condition but had been passed as medically fit for work.

Mr Reginald Taylor, aged 52, lives with his wife, two working sons aged 20 and 17, a working daughter aged 16, two school-boy sons aged 13 and 11, and a fostered three-month-old baby in a Jesuit-owned cottage leased to International Computers, for which he works as a maintenance handyman at its Edders Park staff training college 13 miles away. They have lived in the cottage since January last year—shortly after Mr Taylor injured his back while working as a herdsman and was forced to restrict himself to light work.

There is a four-year wait on Windsor Rural Council's housing list. The county council, which supervises the social welfare services, has 12 or 13 family units and a mother and child hostel at Wokingham. All 95 places are filled.

The Windsor area social worker, Mrs Annaliese Walker, said: "The dilemma is that I was asked to prepare the families for homeless accommodation when, in fact, there isn't any and nothing can be done."

Arthritis 'could be caused by a virus'

SOVIET scientists claim that arthritis could be caused by a virus infection and say infection plays a "paramount role" in the development of rheumatoid arthritis.

Russian doctors attending the European Rheumatology Congress at Brighton will present figures showing that 75 per cent of their patients have tonsillitis or similar infections immediately before arthritis.

"The period between sustained acute infection and the onset of arthritis usually amounted to 10 to 15 days,"

says Dr L. V. Ievleva. He will tell 1,000 doctors at the congress of his team's five-year observations of 125 patients, which he says substantiated their claim on the role of infection in arthritis.

Dr R. N. Main, a scientist at the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology in London and one of the speakers at the session, commented: "There have been suggestions for many years that arthritis is caused by an infection. There is a lot of circumstantial evidence, but as yet no real proof of it."

A note of discord

Articles in the brass band journal "British Mouthpiece" were a "vicious attack on the integrity and competence" of the organiser of Britain's National Brass Band Championships, it was claimed in the High Court yesterday.

The journal accused the champion organiser, Mr Edwin Vaughan Morris, of foolishness and running the contests for personal profit after he had proposed certain rule changes, his counsel Mr Hugh Davidson told Mr Justice Lawson. It was a case of "naked malice," he said.

Mr Morris, of Tower Road, Branksome Park, Poole, claims

libel damages over two articles in the "British Mouthpiece," published by the Council of Brass Band Associations. He is suing Mrs Evelyn Bray, former chairman of the council, Mr Edward Buttress, general secretary of the council and editor of the journal, and the printers, F. Bailey and Sons, Ltd., of Dursley, Gloucester. They all deny libel.

Counsel said that Mr Morris, secretary of the National Brass Band Contesting Council, was a man of considerable standing in the brass band world, where competition and rivalry ran high. He had been concerned



Pupils walking out of the school in Stepney yesterday. (Picture by Peter Johns)

Girls go out for Searle

By our Education Staff

SIXTY children refused to return to class after their mid-morning break at Sir John Cass School, Stepney, yesterday as another gesture of support for Mr Christopher Searle, the teacher dismissed for publishing pupils' poems without permission.

After hearing confirmation of his dismissal by the governors, the children—mostly teenage girls—filed out of the school grounds and stood on a green nearby. Teachers locked doors to prevent others escaping afternoon classes.

One girl, aged 14, said it was unfair that Mr Searle should be sacked when Mrs Jennifer Muscutt, the teacher in the recent sex film case, had kept her job. "The boys are all scared they will get the cane," she added. Another girl said: "Some of the staff told us it was silly to leave because we weren't helping him. But he has been good to the school."

As the children stood talking, a teacher took photographs. This time there was no sign that the pupils were being encouraged to demonstrate by adults.

Mr Searle's notice expires at the end of this term. The National Union of Teachers said yesterday: "Our legal department is looking into the dismissal and into ways in which an appeal might be lodged."

New step towards Chunnel

By our own Reporter

Work has now begun on the first phase of the Channel Tunnel study that could lead to a start on the actual job of boring the tunnel in two years.

This phase of the study, costing between £500,000 and £750,000, is being carried out by a joint team of companies organised by RTZ Development Enterprises and Sitomer, of France. It will take about a year, examining all aspects of the project to confirm that a deep bored rail tunnel is still the right technical and economic choice.

The promoters then hope to be in a position to begin the main engineering and design study, costing about £15 millions. If major construction work started in 1973, as planned, the tunnel could be in operation in 1978.

Since 1963, when the last estimate was made, the cost of the tunnel has risen to more like £300 millions. There has also been a proliferation of roll-on, roll-off ship and hovercraft services. But the companies involved in the tunnel project believe the prospects of profitable operation have nevertheless improved and if Britain's application to join the Common Market is successful, confidence is likely to be further increased.

Duke quits post

The Duke of Gloucester has resigned after 29 years as president of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London today. The Duke, aged 71, has been ill for some time.

Four 'rigged election votes'

Two county councillors, a rural district councillor and a doctor yesterday denied allegations of ballot rigging in a county council byelection.

The four, all from Sudbury, Suffolk, are charged at Chelmsford Assizes with conspiring to cause ballot papers to be issued to people not entitled to them, and to others whose application for a postal vote had been falsely certified.

A fifth man, also a county councillor, denied a charge of destroying a ballot paper.

One of the men, Thomas Christian Douglas (46), insurance executive, of Head Lane, Great Cornard, Sudbury, a member of the Labour group of West Suffolk County Council, was declared elected for the Sudbury East ward with a majority of 170 in a three-cornered fight, on June 6 last year.

The others are Michael Cornish (33), William Aldworth (31), both of Head Lane; Michael Sims (51), of Canham's Road, Great Cornard; and Dr John Joseph Wallace (51), general practitioner, of The Lees, Newton Road, Sudbury.

Cornish and Aldworth are members of the Labour group on the county council. Cornish is leader of the group. With Douglas and Sims they are also members of Melford RDC and Great Cornard Parish Council.

Cornish, Wallace, Douglas, and Sims are accused of con-

spiring with persons unknown last May to defraud the acting returning officer by inducing him to cause postal ballot papers to be issued for persons not entitled to them, and to persons whose applications for postal ballot papers had been falsely certified.

Other charges allege forgery of postal ballot papers, destruction of marked ballot papers and forgery of other documents. Not all face the same charges.

Mr Morris said Sims called on a Mrs Maud Allington, of Harp Close Road, Sudbury, with an application form already completed, so far as she could remember, with her name and address.

Mr Morris said that Douglas, Wallace, Cornish, and Sims tried to get as many people as possible who might not otherwise vote to fill in the postal vote application form. These were falsely certified by Dr Wallace, Douglas, Wallace, and Cornish also forged names of people on the forms.

Mr Morris said that in April, 1964, in all three wards at Sudbury, the total postal votes were

131. In 1967, two wards were unopposed but in the other there were 50 postal votes. Last year, there were only 29. In the June election, in the East ward, the postal votes shot up to 141. Altogether, 696 votes were cast, with 393 for Douglas.

Mr Morris said Douglas and Cornish went to Hazel Court, an old people's home, armed with application forms. They asked everyone to sign, when some did not answer to their names, Cornish asked where they were. He was told that some were dead, and three had left. Two of these lived in hospitals, one in a childish state, the other unable to read or write. Forged applications were received on behalf of these.

Mr Morris said that in April, 1964, in all three wards at Sudbury, the total postal votes were

Motorists in danger

Thousands of British motorists could be unwittingly driving on tyres that do not meet legal requirements, after a conviction at Ealing magistrates' court yesterday.

The prosecution of Edwin Britnell, a 51-year-old caravan hirer, of Penn, Buckinghamshire, involved three tyres of which the outside grooves were worn below the 1mm legal limit. But a designer for the Avon Rubber Company, manufacturers of the tyres, told the court that the outside grooves

were "not functional." They were moulded for purely aesthetic reasons and to give the tyre sales appeal: he expected that normal use would wear them away during the first 20 per cent of the tyre's legal life.

After photographs of tyres were shown which did not have continuous grooving around the outer edge, a police officer said: "According to the way I understand the regulations, it is a

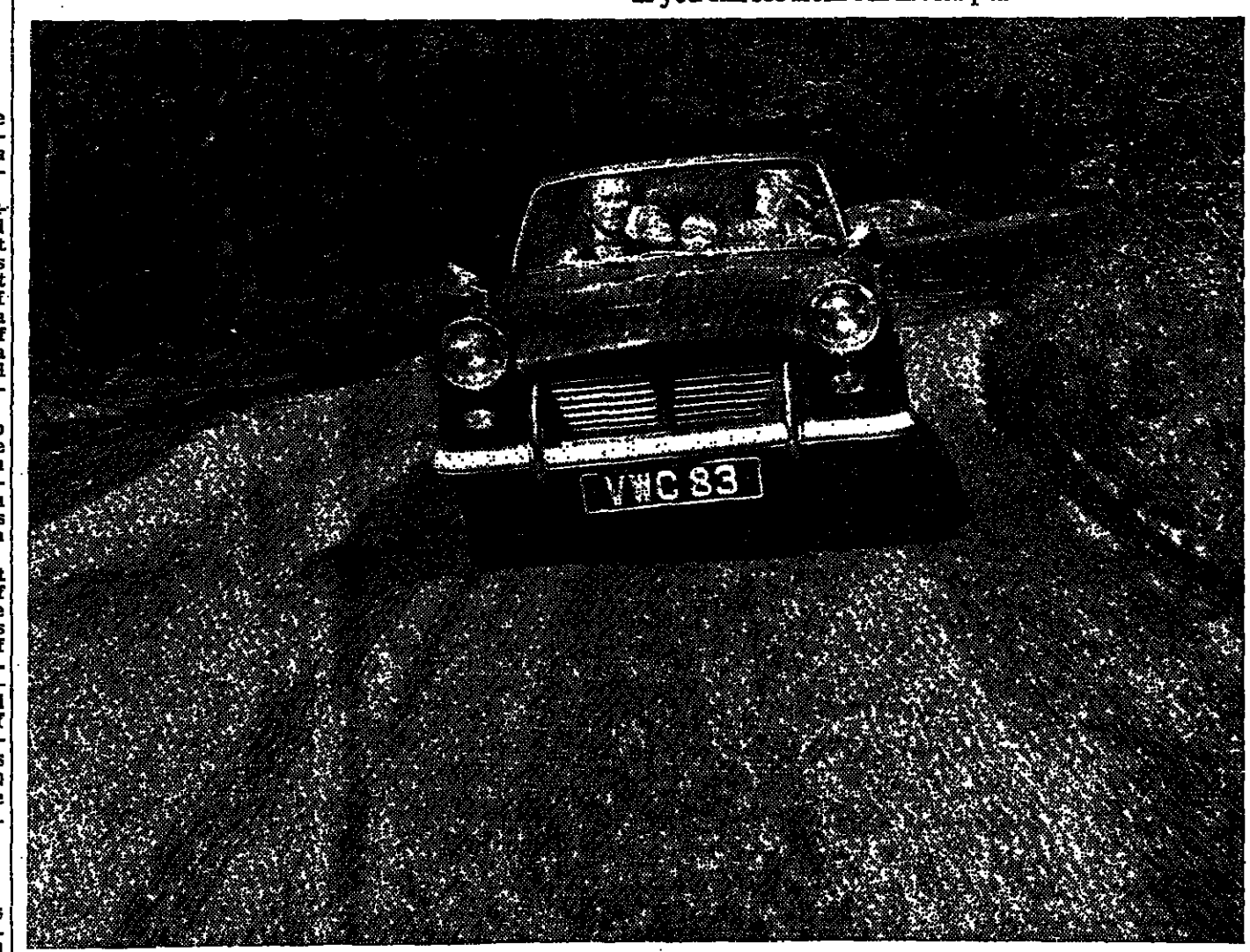
breach of those regulations from the outset." He admitted that similar tyres were used on some police vehicles.

Britnell was fined £5 for each tyre, a further £15 for towing a trailer with defective brakes, and his licence was endorsed.

After the hearing, a spokesman for the Avon Rubber Company said this was a decision which affected every tyre manufacturer and thousands of drivers. The company would be considering an appeal.

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WILL CAR BE USED
a By yourself in person in connection with your business? YES NO
b By other persons for business purposes? YES NO
c For commercial travelling? YES NO
d Car parked overnight? YES NO
e If not, please state value L
DO YOU WISH TO
DISTRACT DRIVING TO
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Lecturer to be dismissed for drug-taking

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

A lecturer at a design college has been recommended for dismissal by its governors after being given a suspended gaol sentence for possessing cannabis. He was charged and convicted following a report to the police by his college principal.

The lecturer, Mr David Jones, worked at the Medway College of Design, Kent. Professor John Griffiths, a leading member of the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy said yesterday: "Mr Jones was sacked from his job for a first offence which had nothing to do with his performance as a lecturer. No evidence was ever produced that he had attempted to persuade students or others at the college to take cannabis. It would be interesting to know whether the governors take a similar view of drunken driving convictions."

Professor Griffiths, law professor at the London School of Economics, represented Mr Jones at a meeting of the governors on Monday.

Mr Jones was stopped by police outside Chatham railway station on March 19, when a small quantity of cannabis was found on him; there was a raid on his home in Greenwich the same day, and more was discovered. He subsequently resigned, with his resignation to take effect at the end of August, and was suspended on full pay before the court hearing.

Professor Griffiths said that one of the worrying aspects of the affair was that, at the governors' hearing this week the principal had agreed that he had reported Mr Jones to the police on the basis of unproven rumours connecting him with drugs.

Mr J. A. L. Jago, the principal, said yesterday that after a drugs raid on a house in the

Device to stop drunken drivers

By our Motoring Correspondent

A British device to prevent drunken drivers from starting their cars is to be leased to the US Department of Transportation for \$1,200 while the department carries out feasibility studies. The device, developed by a programme to develop an alcohol safety interlock system—is to examine five possible systems, four of them electronic and one, the equipment made by a Croydon firm, mechanical.

The programme springs from the fact that at least half of America's annual road death toll of 55,000 is said to be alcohol-related. Breathalyser legislation there, as in Europe, is having only marginal effects on the drinking habits of drivers, and attention has turned to preventing the driver from using his vehicle when he is drunk.

Devices looked at so far range from a biochemical detector (rather like the ones developed by chemical warfare laboratories) to elaborate random number recognition systems. But both can be overcome by the persistent driver, and the second one could present problems to the sober driver with a low IQ.

The British device, however, is purely mechanical and relies for its operation on a time delay and pressure-sensitive control built into the ignition lock. It would also make a very effective thief-proof device, since it is virtually impossible to force, pick, drill, or bypass. Most manufacturers will be fitting anti-theft systems by 1973, and the Croydon firm is confident of world sales for the device.

The WIs can play politics now

By John Fairhall

IT WAS a very British occasion. An Albert Hall full of Women's Institute delegates, after singing "Jerusalem" yesterday voted 6,097 to 2,588 to throw out one of the basic rules of the movement—the one that for 50 years has barred WIs from the discussion of any sectarian or party political matter.

The new rule affirms the non-sectarian and non-party-political character of the movement, but says this shall not be so interpreted so "as to prevent Women's Institutes from concerning themselves with matters of political or religious significance, provided the views and rights of minorities are respected and provided that the movement is never used for party political or sectarian purposes."

Now at last WIs are constitutionally free to discuss topics like abortion, family planning and population control, comprehensive schools, and even school milk—a scheme the movement pioneered. On the face of it the movement was taking a revolutionary step, but a succession of speakers claimed that it was only legitimising present practice: not revolution but traditional British pragmatic evolution.

Mrs Rachel Wilde, of the Clifford Institute in Yorkshire, said that when she urged her daughter to join, she had replied: "Oh mother, jama and jellies. Institutes had got to get away from this image."

The non-sectarian, non-party-political rule was being bent at institutes all over the country, it seemed. Members confessed to organising carol services in sectarian churches and staging nativity plays. An institute near Bristol had held a "special" meeting to talk about a comprehensive school scheme.

Lady Clegg, the Yorkshire chairman, brazenly admitted that the county's members had made an altar cloth for "Yeh Mother, jama and jellies". Institutes were WI members, canvassing for institute elections, had described themselves as Conservative Party members. One had had the sectarian effrontery to say she was secretary of the Mothers' Union.



Mr Peter Walker speaking to Women's Institute delegates yesterday

Then what about the singing of "Jerusalem" at all institute meetings a delegate asked. Might this not offend humanists and Indians? "Let's put the record right," Lady Clegg urged. "Vote for the resolution and go back and carry on as before."

But the argument that the non-sectarian, non-party-political rule was keeping out keen, young, thinking women, and would lead to the movement's decline, was countered by the claim that dropping the rule would strike at the roots of the movement's success. At present there are 9,132 institutes and nearly 500,000 members, which makes it the biggest women's movement in Britain.

An East Sussex delegate conjured up a vision of determined and persuasive minorities turning friendly sessions into outlets for propaganda, until institutes were completely political, "with extremists of all hues."

An island of peace in a world of argument and chatter would be lost. She admitted that she could not live "with the thought of a political and religious conscious institute."

But the platform was giving a firm lead in this move into the modern world. No WI was forced to discuss sectarian religion or party politics, it was pointed out. Each institute organised its own programme.

Having voted their way into the modern world before lunch, the delegates had to do it again for the benefit of hastily repaired television apparatus.

Less controversial, although still with some opposition, was a motion calling on the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications to do something to stop the closing down of rural sub-post offices. The long distances to the nearest post office and the infrequency and high fares of buses

were causing hardship to many country people, and particularly to pensioners and mothers with young children, delegates said.

Some ideas of how women could help to create a better environment were thrown out by the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker. See that the family car is regularly serviced, he suggested, and report vans and lorries belching fumes. Do not buy products containing hard detergents. Denounce non-recyclable containers. "Isn't it time that the women of Britain really started to campaign against the sometimes absurd overpackaging of many of the articles they buy? Buy only simply packaged goods, he urged, and not those in the multiple of glossy containers."

Attention debated after his speech called on the Government to hasten research into disintegrating plastic packaging materials.

Call for inquiry on strike

By our Labour Staff

Mr Vic Feather, TUC general secretary, was yesterday asked to press the Government for an official court of inquiry into one of the longest strikes since the war—at Fine Tubes Ltd, Plymouth.

The request came from the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has been involved in the dispute, which began almost a year ago when 172 of the union's members walked out of the factory. They demanded a substantial pay rise and 100 per cent union recognition.

The firm issued an ultimatum to the workers saying that they would be dismissed if they did not return: most have stayed out, and the latest count shows 75 of them still on strike.

In a letter to Mr Feather, Mr Jack Jones, TGWU general secretary, asks the TUC to ask Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, to set up an inquiry because the attitude of the firm has turned a "relatively simple problem" into a major issue.

Previn score is dropped

A score by André Previn for a new film starring his wife, Mia Farrow, has been dropped by the producers. Elmer Bernstein is to write and record a new score for the film, a thriller to be called "Eyes."

Mr Basil Appleby, associate producer of the film, said that a consensus of opinion was that Mr Previn's score was not liked. He was invited to rewrite the music which had been recorded by the London Symphony Orchestra, but he had already left for concerts in Moscow.

PC who stole now treated like leper

A police constable was given a three-month prison sentence when he went to the garage at Bracknell yesterday for theft. The sentence was suspended for a year. It was said his friends in the force now treated him as a leper.

When a garage forecourt manager reported the theft of tools and a battery, Constable Roger Ward, aged 24, was sent to investigate. He later made a formal report and entered the crime as "undetected." But it was Ward who was the thief. Ward, of Oxford Road, Wokingham, pleaded guilty to the theft of a tool box, socket wrench set, and a car battery worth £35 from Mr Trevor Goodall, the forecourt manager, of the London Road Garage, Wokingham.

Mrs Jill Allen, prosecuting.

Cliff and land schemes to stop wastage

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

Two new processes were launched in London yesterday which could help to ease Britain's chronic land shortage. The first is essentially cliff conservation in the face of erosion and the second involves the speedy reclamation from the sea of useless mudflats and marsh.

The system for preventing receding cliffs from further crumbling has been tested at Poole, Dorset, with such success that the original pilot project is being extended. As a result the cliff tops should become a somewhat less uncomfortable perch for houses.

Basically, the patented method involves the placing of parallel cables vertically down the cliff and anchoring them at either end. Then long steel trays, 9in. deep, sometimes perforated for drainage, are slung horizontally between these, filling is tipped in to cover up the web of artificial reinforcement. The whole lot is sprayed with a bonding mixture which includes seeds and the necessary fertiliser to provide new vegetation.

Cliff Erosion Prevention Ltd, the Poole company set up to promote the new system, says that local authorities are showing interest in it to hold back the seaside erosion and for

extra stability in motorway embankments. The company sees further uses on slag heaps and in avalanche areas.

The second innovation focuses on the completion in September by Land Salvage of a 125-acre reclamation scheme in Portsmouth Creek for use by International Business Machines at the site of its proposed new UK administrative headquarters.

From the company's point of view it is getting the land cheaply at between £7,000 and £8,000 an acre (about £5,000 of this is for purchase from the Crown).

From the country's point of view, the job, which is being completed in about one year, demonstrates the effective use of the Dutch polder reclamation as against the more traditional and normally more expensive British approach of pump and fill.

In the latter case, the new

land rises above sea level. In the former, with extensive subterranean drainage, it remains below protected by dikes.

Land Salvage, which has adopted Dutch knowledge and equipment, is a new company, jointly owned by W. R. Cummins of Essex and Delta Bouw of Holland.

Apparently the method would be unsuitable for Foulness but, as Mr Mike Stone, contracts director, said yesterday: "Obviously, there are many potential sites, both large and small, inland or on the coast, that could and should be reclaimed for other recreation, agricultural, or industrial usage."

The IBM site includes a 13-acre lake, providing some fill for the reclaimed acres which will be used for a computer centre and office buildings to house 3,500 people. As about 900,000 square feet of work space are planned, it is a massive development by any standards.

No joy in Wales at health plan

By our own Reporter

For Wales, said yesterday that it was proposed to reduce membership of the area health boards from 20 to 14, and to leave the Secretary of State to appoint many of the members himself, whereas the Labour Government had agreed that one third of the members should be allocated to local authorities, one third to the professions and one third and the chairman to the Secretary of State.

At one blow, Mr George Thomas said, "the Tories are reducing the number of people who can serve in the field of health, and are also making the selection much less democratic."

Criticism also came from the Welsh Secretary of the BMA, Dr Malvern Cattell, who said the document suggested a management structure which was non-representational. The medical profession in Wales had frequently said that unification of the administration was required, but this was always based on the concept of partnership between community and health professions. He added: "The proposed technical services board does not seem to fulfil the sort of role which would have been expected of such an authority."

Even Alderman W. J. Hartland, of Cardiff City Council, a former chairman of its health committee, had reservations. "Local authorities must have adequate representation on the proposed area health authorities," he said. "It was also 'disappointing' that the document did not clarify the position of the school health service."

Mr Ernest Purkis (Birmingham external) called for selective strikes, including action by members who worked in the Post Office towers which could hit television transmissions. But delegates from country districts said members would not support industrial action and some wanted to accept the 71 per cent offer.

PO men reject strike

Post Office engineers yesterday rejected demands for militant action which could hit television transmissions. Instead, a card vote showed a two-to-one majority in favour of arbitration: next month to decide between the union's 15 per cent claim and the Post Office's 71 per cent offer.

The general secretary, Lord Delacourt-Smith, said at the union's conference in Blackpool that they would get a further by negotiation, although the Post Office had already approved a 2 per cent "pro-ductivity" agreement. He added: "We are now operating against a distinctly unfavourable political background in taxes, insurance contributions, and prices and Government influence on wage negotiations in the public sector."

But Lord Delacourt-Smith added they had no grounds so far for doubting that the arbitration court would deal fairly with their claim, and the union believed that the Post Office had the money to meet the claim in full.

Opposition to arbitration came mainly from the city branches, with Mr Bill George (London Metropolitan West) condemning the union executive as a fifth column acting for the Post Office Corporation and the Government. He said members had been "coddled" that the union was going to press for a substantial claim.

Mr Ernest Purkis (Birmingham external) called for selective strikes, including action by members who worked in the Post Office towers which could hit television transmissions. But delegates from country districts said members would not support industrial action and some wanted to accept the 71 per cent offer.

Complaint 'unfounded'

There was no justifiable foundation for complaint about the treatment given to an MP who died in hospital last month, the general secretary said yesterday. A formal inquiry had been completed at Manor House Hospital, Golders Green, London, into allegations in a letter from a friend of Mr Malcolm Macpherson, aged 66, who sat for Stirling and Falkirk from 1948. The secretary, Mr D. Huggan-Tobler, stated: "Mr Macpherson had suffered several heart attacks over the past seven years and on the date of his admission gave a history of increasingly frequent attacks of angina. His treatment proceeded normally until the night of his death, when he sustained a large coronary infarction and failed to respond to intensive treatment. I have received from the relatives of Mr Macpherson expressions of appreciation for his treatment here."

Rent review coming up?

New offices of 10,000 sq. ft. and above available or under construction outside Greater London, showing the savings in rent compared with central London.

Town	Rent per sq. ft.	Rent saving per employee
The South East		
Asot	£1.30	£384
Basingstoke	£1.37	£375
Bedford	£1.25	£390
Bishop's Stortford	£1.07	£711
Croydon	£1.85 to £3.50	£430-£818
Folkestone	£1.12	£398
Harlow	£1.50	£260
Loughton	£1.00	£720
Madstone	£1.25	£390
Margate	£1.00	£720
Romford	£1.75	£230
Southall	£1.37 to £1.75	£330-£375
Southampton	£1.12 to £1.50	£260-£390
Southend	£1.50	£260
Wembley	£2.50	£230
Wokingham	£1.00	£720

Midlands and East Angles		
Birmingham	£0.70 to £2.00	£500-£750
Bury St. Edmunds	£1.00	£720
Colchester	£1.25	£390
Cotby	£1.37 to £1.37	£375-£375
Doncaster	£1.00 to £1.25	£260-£390
Leamington Spa	£1.03 to £1.13	£205-£217
Leicester	£1.13 to £1.25	£260-£390
Northwich	£1.00 to £1.13	£205-£217
Nottingham	£0.77 to £0.87	£235-£247
Widnes	£1.25	£390
Wolverhampton	£1.25 to £1.37	£235-£260

Wales and the South West		
Bath	£1.00	£720
Bristol	£0.87 to £1.25	£260-£390
Cardiff	£1.43 to £1.50	£360-£390
Cheltenham	£0.87 to £1.25	£260-£390
Cwmbran	£0.87	£390
Gloucester	£1.12	£390
Plymouth	£0.83	£740
Poole	£1.25	£390
Swindon	£1.13	£705

Scotland and the North		
Bolton	£1.00	£720
Boole	£1.13 to £1.50	£260-£705
Croydon	£1.13 to £1.25	£260-£390
Edinburgh	£1.00	£720
Easton (Teesside)	£0.80	£740
Glasgow	£0.75 to £1.27	£260-£705
Harrowgate	£0.83 to £0.75	£260-£390
Kingston Upon Hull	£0.83	£720
Leeds	£0.75 to £2.50	£260-£705
Liverpool	£1.00 to £1.50	£260-£705
Macclesfield	£1.00	£720
Manchester	£1.25 to £1.75	£390-£690
Middlesbrough	£1.13	£705
Newcastle Upon Tyne	£1.13 to £1.50	£260-£705
Runcorn	£1.05 to £1.25	£260-£390
Salford	£0.83	£720
Sheffield	£1.00 to £1.37	£260-£390
Sunderland (Manchester)	£1.25	£390
Widnes	£1.25	£390

LOB can also advise on the availability of smaller units. T10 compare with modernised London office at £4.50 per sq. ft. Substant C300 from saving throughout.

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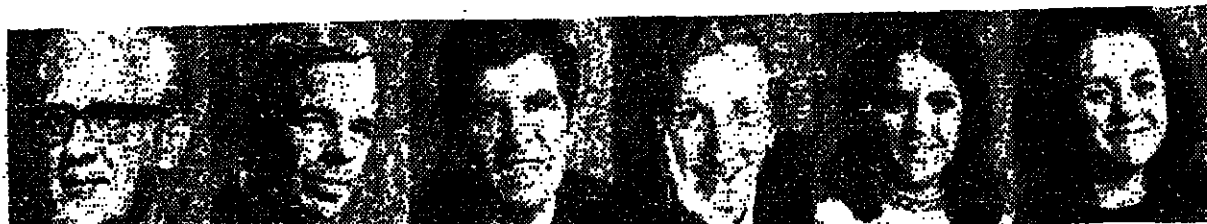
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Peter Griffin,
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business for
the branch, including
the substantial bill
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with Stuart Crystal's
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Linda Weston,
Statements.
Responsible for book-
keeping operations,
and looks after all
requests concerning
balances of
accounts.

Anne Hickman,
Cashier.
Deals with
Mr. Stuart's own
and the Company's
cash transactions
at the local sub-
office.

Crime is cut—but violence still grows

By PETER HARVEY

London's crime rate—traditionally the country's barometer—fell slightly last year. And, more importantly perhaps, the detection rate rose by 2 per cent over the 1969 figure.

But, as the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir John Waldron, writes in his report for 1970, "this undoubtedly remains an age of violence." Published yesterday, the annual report reveals a steady increase in all crimes of violence, with the exception of murder.

It also contains criticisms of the delays in getting cases before the Courts. This, the commissioner intimates, is affecting police efficiency, and is leading to more people who are facing serious charges being released on bail—and some of these individuals continue to commit offences while on bail.

Public apathy is still widespread—and if these crimes are tolerated they will become accepted as part of city life, says the report.

Sir John suggests long prison sentences in spartan conditions to deal with a cadre of top-class criminals who have never tried honest work. The Commissioner said penal sanctions had become less and less punitive, and at the same time there has been a gradual growth of violent crime in London. "These professionals have little fear of going to gaol and build their future on hopes of parole. We must take into account the sufferings of those who have been subjected to attacks by these vicious robbers," he said.

The Courts come in for criticism for their lack of support of police attempting to deal with demonstrations. "At the courts the penalties are often trivial and in defended cases young constables are unreasonably attacked in an attempt to humiliate them."

Turning from general comments to the review of the year, Sir John writes: "Manslaughter and infanticide, and more particularly attempts to murder, are up. Woundings and assaults, already at a high peak in 1969, increased by 1.1 per cent. Rape, indecent assault on females, and homosexual offences also rose."

These figures, he adds, "may paint a gloomy picture, but two-thirds of all such offences were cleared up and people can still

PROJECT HELP: Survey of a problem

Loneliness hidden in a town

By James Lewis

CHRISTMAS EVE, 16 years ago. "I was on a roof, working late to finish an important job. Tired, I slipped and fell. One moment I was a skilled welder; the next I was paralysed from the chest down, a cripple for life, presumed to be without skills, and so thrown on the scrap-heap along with all the other disabled. That moment is worth recalling because it's the same for so many people. 'It could never happen to me,' they say—and then the heart attack, the car accident, or waking to find yourself paralysed."

That was the comment by Mr Fred Young, a member of the newly-formed Disabled Group at Staveley, Derbyshire. Twelve months ago the members of the group were unknown to one another and, more important, many of them were apparently unknown to the other 18,000 inhabitants of Staveley.

IPC journalists to take cover

About 400 journalists working for the International Publishing Corporation held an open-air meeting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, yesterday to discuss the threatened strike on June 22 in IPC's magazines, books, and business division.

But after an hour during which people kept shouting, "We can't hear," they called unanimously for a compulsory indoor meeting next week.

What brought them together—and collectively to the attention of the community—was a voluntary survey in which children from junior and secondary schools, youth clubs, churches, and Cub Scout packs—played a part, along with churches and women's organisations.

The survey started when Mr Robert Hunter joined Task Force as a field worker in Chesterfield. His early contacts in Staveley revealed a deep concern about the lack of special housing for the disabled and handicapped. When social workers met the local council to discuss the matter, Task Force offered to inquire into the size of the problem.

The first task was to deliver a letter to all 6,000 households in the town asking whether anyone was handicapped, and to collect the replies four days later. More than 350 people admitted to being handicapped, but since 50 did not want to answer any further questions a detailed questionnaire went to 305 people.

The greatest proportion of the disabled—103 or 37 per cent—were aged between 40 and 64. Heart diseases, bronchitis, and other lung diseases such as pneumoconiosis and emphysema were responsible for most of the disability—110 cases—which was not unexpected in view of the town's dependence, until recently, on two coal mines.

Thirty people said they

were confined to bed or to a wheelchair for most of the time. Another 74 were able to move about the house only with support from furniture, sticks, or crutches.

A young epileptic said he did not want looking after, but simply to be accepted by the community. A paraplegic described how his invalid car was stuck for three hours on a main road because he had run out of petrol. No one offered to help.

Loneliness was the major problem, particularly for the housebound. Sixteen people said it was over a month since they had had any visitors. Four of them were over 80.

Transport was the other difficulty. Several who were able to use public transport said they were afraid to do so because they could not be certain of help from fellow passengers and because they felt they were holding others up.

Of the 151 who answered a question about shopping, one in five had not been to shops or public buildings for more than six months. Difficult steps, or inability to climb a hill, were the chief reasons.

Mr Hunter speaks of difficulties about conducting an amateur survey. "What are your qualifications?" the interviewers were asked. "Where were you trained?" It was found, he concludes, to cause a curling of the lips

in some more qualified circles. "But its value may simply lie in this: that a small group of interested local people helped to discover for themselves the individual needs of a great many handicapped of whom it didn't previously know."

The Disabled Group, formed as a result of the inquiry, has already embarked on a three-point programme. It has launched an appeal to raise between £1,500 and £2,000 to buy a specially-adapted minibus to ease the transport problems, and consequent isolation, of the handicapped.

It is exploring the possibilities of providing further education classes in woodwork, leatherwork, painting, flower-arranging and so on, for those who cannot get to normal evening classes.

And it is planning to set up a workshop to make articles in wood, metal, and leather. Since no disabled person can earn more than £2 a week without interfering with social security benefits, any surplus profits will go first towards the minibus fund and afterwards towards the purchase of holiday caravans for the disabled.

"We disabled don't want pity," says Mr Young. "What we want is help to make us as independent or as well cared for as possible. We are trying to help ourselves."

This article is the eleventh in the series called Project Help. It is a Guardian competition for secondary and primary schools.

Inquest jury is told to name killer of three

A man who battered to death three people in a house at Wealdstone, North London, and then threw himself under a train on a nearby railway line, was named by an inquest jury yesterday as Wesley Anderson (32), of Oak Road, Cricklewood, North London.

The jury named Anderson on the advice of the Finchley coroner, Dr David Paul.

Earlier Dr Paul had criticised a coroner in another case for not allowing the jury to name a man alleged to have killed a young woman in Hertfordshire earlier this year.

He said that, in that case, not naming the man allowed the finger of suspicion to point at other people who might have been questioned by the police or found dead in similar circumstances.

"If you conclude that a person had been responsible for the killing of others, whether that person be alive or dead, it is your duty to name him," Dr Paul said.

"It is no part of the jury's duty to leave that kind of question unanswered, even on humanitarian grounds."

At an inquest on Nicola Brazier, aged 20, at Hertford, in April, the coroner, Mr James Bolton, ruled that a man, found by the jury to be her murderer, should not be named. The man's

body was bound on a railway line in Hertfordshire three days after the killing.

The inquest yesterday was on Mr William Cook, aged 63, Mrs Elsie Callaghan, aged 63, and Mrs Phyllis Robinson, aged 60, who were found dead in a house in Wealdstone High Street on May 3, and Wesley Anderson, found dead on a railway line soon after.

The jury decided that Anderson murdered Mrs Robinson, mother of a woman with whom he had been living, and her two lodgers, Mrs Callaghan, and Mr Cook.

Dr Derek Pocock, pathologist, said the three people in the house died from head, face and neck wounds after receiving multiple blows from a blunt instrument. Anderson died from head and brain injury.

Miss Shirley Robinson, aged 23, of Wealdstone High Street, said she lived with Anderson for a year, leaving him in April because of his violent behaviour. Since then he had telephoned her and threatened violence.

On May 3 she left work with a friend, Mr Desmond Davies, after a telephone call from Anderson saying that he would be waiting for her. After spending the evening at a public house she and Mr Davies returned to her home at 11.30 p.m. Anderson was in the front room and he grabbed hold of her.

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Police chief hits out

"Softened" treatment of young people is criticised by the Chief Constable of the York and North East Yorkshire Police, Mr H. H. Salisbury, in his annual report.

"Many police think that the former traditional treatment of bad behaviour in the initial stages, and stiffer penalties, did young people more good than harm in their developing impressionable years and inspired respect for authority and the law," he writes.

Of all detected crimes, 32 per cent were committed by young people under 17. "This seems to be significant of the state of our society and most police think it indicates plainly its deteriorating state, caused pos-

sibly by softened treatment, lack of purpose and challenge, and the frustration and boredom that these conditions bring about."

The Chief Constable says that penalties for anti-social behaviour seemed fairly generally not to equate with the cost, discomfort and suffering inflicted on individuals and communities.

"There is a general assault on democracy and its processes," he writes. "Success for those who assail the social and constitutional system must mean anarchy. One of the strongest counterforces to such influences is properly manned, efficient police of high integrity, courage and morale."

Leader comment, page 14

Bridge

The young idea

By REXI MARKUS

I went to the final of the Daily Mail School Competition, which was won convincingly by Brighton Grove and Sussex Grammar School—Selwood (captain): Wenble, Marks, and Martyn. Runners-up were King's School, Worcester. The E.B.U. Secretary, Mrs A. L. Fleming, is largely responsible for the incredible success of this event, which was entered by about 240 school teams. It is sponsored jointly by the E.B.U. and the Daily Mail, and only 40 schools entered when it was started six years ago. I was impressed by the fact that many of the young partnerships chose some artificial system full of complicated conventions. The Blue Club seemed quite popular and was played by the winners. A good opportunity was missed on the following hand by one young pair who were using the Schenken 1 Club system and nearly reached the par contract. South dealt at game all.

North
 ♠ K, Q, 10, 5
 ♥ 7, 4, 2
 ♦ A, Q, 2
 ♣ A, J, 7, 3

West
 ♠ Q, J, 9, 5
 ♥ 8, 3, 2
 ♦ 8, 5, 4
 ♣ K, 5, 2

East
 ♠ 8, 7, 6
 ♥ 8, 3, 2
 ♦ 7, 6
 ♣ Q, 10, 8, 6

South
 ♠ A, J, 4
 ♥ A, K, 10, 6
 ♦ K, 10, 9, 3
 ♣ 9, 4

Bidding:
 South West North East
 1H NB 2S NB
 2NT NB 3NT NB
 3NT NB 4S NB
 4S(1) NB 5C NB
 6NT(2) NB NB NB

(1) South should have bid 6S.
 (2) 6NT is definitely the wrong bid. Although it was likely that North might only have four spades, South's spade holding was good enough to cope with four trumps held by either opponent.

In 6NT you can only make eleven tricks, whereas in 6S one or two club ruffs assure declarer of twelve tricks.

Grabbe-Carter, of Balfour

County School, found the right solution for a well-bid contract by of 3NT. South dealt at game to North-South:

North
 ♠ A, 4, 3, 2
 ♥ Q
 ♦ A, 10, 9
 ♣ K, Q, 5, 3, 2

West
 ♠ K, 6, 5, 4, 2
 ♥ Q, J, 10, 8, 6
 ♦ None
 ♣ 10, 7, 6

East
 ♠ 9, 5
 ♥ J, 9, 7
 ♦ Q, 8, 7
 ♣ 6, 4, 2

South
 ♠ K, 7
 ♥ A, 10, 8, 3
 ♦ K, J, 5, 3
 ♣ 9, 8, 4

Bidding:
 South West North East
 NB NB 1C 1D
 2NT NB 3C NB
 3NT NB NB NB

West led the queen of spades. Declarer was entitled to place the only missing ace in East's hand. He could afford to lose two club tricks and two spade tricks as long as he made two spade tricks, one heart trick, three diamond tricks, and three club tricks. He therefore took the first trick with the king of spades and played the 8 of clubs. (This is a case where you should play the 8 rather than the 9 because you prefer it not to be covered.) He let the 8 run to East's jack, playing small from dummy. A spade came back from East and declarer allowed West to hold the trick with the 10. Another spade followed, won by declarer with the ace in dummy. East discarded a diamond and declarer the 3 of hearts; he then played the queen of clubs from dummy. East took this trick with the ace and led the 7 of hearts. Declarer played the ace, cashed his club winners, and finally took the diamond finesse for his contract.

Playing the same contract against the winners, South was careless: he allowed West to get in with the 10 of clubs and to be covered. He lost two club tricks and three spade tricks.

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AUCTIONS AND COLLECTIONS

All in the mind

by Donald Wintersgill

PHRENOLOGY was a Victorian attempt to understand the springs of human character and the nature of mental disease. A study of people's heads "revealed" that certain shapes were directly linked with intellectual or emotional strengths or weaknesses. Phrenology enjoyed a vogue and still has its adherents. To help in learning the principles, heads were made in pottery with each area of the skull labelled with its particular faculties. These heads are amusing decorations now and favourites with interior designers, although present phrenologists look at them rather differently. They can have cost only a few shillings when first produced but they now sell at £25 to £120, depending on their condition and size.

The smallest are only about three inches high and the largest a foot or so. Many are inscribed "Phrenology by L. N. Fowler. Entered at Stationers Hall" and have an inscription on the back about the science. The pottery is crude and hard to date but is perhaps from the period 1830-1850. Because of the simple modelling, the very ordinary nature of the material, and the high prices being paid, reproductions are known and are hard to detect without experience, says dealer Mr Arthur Davidson.

The mental faculties that interested the nineteenth-century phrenologists have a flavour of the era: amativeness, philoprogenitiveness, concentrativeness, acquisitiveness, combativeness, destructiveness, secretiveness, acquisitiveness, cautionness, firmness, benevolence, veneration, firmness, conscientiousness, ideality, and so on. Each had its seat in a particular area of the brain. The organ of amativeness was "the cerebellum, which is situated in the neck, between the mastoid process behind the ear and the projecting point in the middle of the transverse ridge of the occipital bone; the organ of concentrativeness is situated between philoprogenitiveness and self-esteem."

"Scientific Phrenology," by Bernard Hollander, M.D., published in 1902,



Phrenological head, 12 inches high, £115 [Arthur Davidson Ltd.].

gives pictures of the famous and infamous and analyses their heads. Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria (1717-1780), had a lofty forehead; Elizabeth Canning, maidservant, (1754-1773), had a low forehead; and so on. Phrenological heads were probably made for practitioners and for amateurs who needed a clear model for their study: drawings of heads are not as clear and satisfactory. The pottery heads were perhaps sold by mail order; they were not suitable for the Victorian drawing room or for amusement. They have become another example of how people enjoy

Victorians in a way that would have astonished the Victorians.

Two inexpensive paperbacks just published about antiques are useful guides to furnishing a home. They are "Antique Furniture and Period Furnishings," both by K. W. Bowers (Paperfront, 20p each). The first covers the whole range from 1500 to 1901 and gives hints on the mixing of styles in rooms. The second covers, rather briefly, ceramics, glass, clocks, paintings, textiles, and so on. Again, the whole décor is emphasised. Both books are well illustrated for the price.

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BUSINESS

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BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF 150 linear yards of 15in diameter sewer and 150 linear yards of 18in diameter sewer and ancillary MANHOLES

Ballet Bejart

James Kennedy interviews the choreographer Maurice Bejart

WHEN MAURICE BEJART and his company were here 11 years ago, he was a choreographer known for only one or two works, and he had just taken over the ballet at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels. He returns now with his Ballet of the Twentieth Century (60 strong) which has become fervently cherished by the Brussels as perhaps their most modern cultural manifestation; and it has acquired a big, controversial international reputation as well. Not all critics, particularly in Belgium, damn Bejart. Not all his public love him. But, on the whole, the controversy about him has been between the critics, on the one hand, who have scoffed at his choreographic pretensions, with his taste for performing in vast arenas and his iconoclastic treatment of, for instance, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" and, on the other the very large, young audiences whom he attracts by his mixture of classical ballet with all sorts of other media of entertainment.

He, of course, is not the only man nowadays to mix the traditional in dance with the outrageously new. But, compared with him, the other innovators are mere miniaturists. It is characteristic that when his company had its first New York season this spring at the Brooklyn Academy of Arts the critic from the "New York Times," the only dance critic of a daily newspaper who matters nowadays in New York, consistently castigated his works; but the young public went, in their thousands, to see them just the same.

In London his performances will be at the Coliseum, where the stage is eminently suitable for large-scale ballet. But it is nothing like large enough for such Bejart productions as the Beethoven Ninth and the Berlioz "Romeo and Juliet." Bejart, when I saw him at the Coliseum, seemed undisturbed by this inevitable exclusion. His repertoire, all of it created by him, was, he thought, adaptable to stages of various sizes. He mentioned that in Brussels no less than four stages or arenas were available to his company: the moderately large one of the Théâtre de la Monnaie (where, he said, he liked to perform as seldom as possible); also a small stage for experimental work, as well as the arena of the Cirque Royale, the company's most frequent home, and the still larger arena of the Forest National.

He has in fact got a repertoire to suit all sizes. Yet it seems that his preference is for the largest settings, because there the audiences are the most "popular," the least infected with

balletic snobbery. It is perhaps odd that a man so conscious of being different and so fond of big effects should be modest about his own choreography. He says that he does not really believe in choreography at all. What he means is that choreographic purpose is simply to develop or enhance the personality of the performers so as to make contact between them and the audience. The choreographer, he thinks, should be a humble middle man. It is the audience and the dancers who matter.

So, too, he says he has no interest in longevity for his works. A ballet is born with each performance and dies with it—and next time it is never quite the same. All that interests him is the "here and now," the immediate emotional and, it may be, intellectual combustion between audience and performer. And if nowadays "Giselle"—even "Giselle"—is, as he thinks it must be, quite unlike the original version of some 130 years ago, why should he bother about trying to preserve the "Bejart" choreography intact? In our conversation we did not pursue this line of discussion to its possible misty conclusion; but we noted, marginally, that poles apart as he and Sir Fredrick Ashton might be in their other views about choreography, in this at least they were at one—both were uninterested in working for posterity.

His 60 dancers are cosmopolitan, as befits a man who believes strongly that art, including the art of dance, should not be merely national. The most recent of his most distinguished acquisitions is Suzanne Farrell, who, until last year was the leading ballerina in the New York City Ballet. His company's training is based on traditional ballet though he also finds room for specialists in more modern idioms. Perhaps the root of the quarrel which most or many critics have had with him, is not in the fact that he mixes ballet training, as expressed in the movements prescribed by his choreography, with other idioms but that his use of ballet's traditional language is, in their view, unimaginative. As against that, his attraction for a large young public both in Europe and in America has certainly been that he has taken ballet from its pedestal and literally, and figuratively, put it in the arena.

He, at any rate, takes it all, the criticism and the popularity with an impregnable calm. He was even calm on Monday when I met him, though he and his company had only just arrived at the theatre, and had as yet no hotel to stay in. With his short, sharp beard, his positively dazzling blue eyes, and his wiry physique, he looks something like a modern evangelist, and he sometimes talks like one.



CHANTREY'S BEQUEST TO THE NATION

by Caroline Tisdall

WHEN SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY, a competent and prosperous mid-Victorian sculptor, made his bequest for the purchase of British art for the nation, he had great visions of what his money could buy. He hoped to establish an outstanding collection through: The purchase of works of fine art of the highest merit in painting and sculpture that can be obtained either already executed or which may hereafter be executed by artists of any nation, provided such artists shall have actually resided in Great Britain during the current year's acquisitions, it has caused nothing but scandal

and ill-feeling. Instead of a rich and representative collection of British art the result was a Tate basement crammed full of embarrassments.

It is not hard to see why. Administration of the bequest was handed over to the Council of the Royal Academy, who swiftly adopted the habit of buying up works by its own members from its own Summer Exhibition. The Tate Gallery, which was to receive the Chantrey purchases, started life in 1897 with '83 of them, and then promptly shot them down into the basement to avoid becoming, as Wyndham Lewis put it: "A national Valhalla for shabby cattle and rollicking monks." Not that the RA's habit of choosing its own passed unnoticed. In 1904 a Select Committee of Peers was set up to inquire into the administration of the bequest, recommending that acquisitions should not be restricted to RA's.

In 1915 a committee of Trustees of

the National Gallery declared the works to be: "Of inferior merit and a discredit to the walls of the Tate." Subsequent attacks led to the setting up of a subcommittee composed of two representatives of the Tate and three of the RA, in the hope that this would improve the level of judgment. Since the RA retained right of veto, this was in fact of little practical help.

And so it continued, with the Tate basements growing ever fuller, until 1956. Then a new agreement was drawn up by the Treasury stating that works the Tate did not want to hang could be offered to provincial museums. This compromise continued until last year, when as Sir Norman Reid, the Tate's present director, said: "We decided to come clean, and find a more civilised way of spending the money. We felt we were more likely to get what we wanted by taking a more kindly attitude."

This year the Tate proposed, and got, a stone group by the late Frank Dobson. This used up half of the £5,000 or so available. The rest of the list confirms suspicions that, in spite of RA protests of a more liberal attitude, very little has changed. Can anyone really believe that the best available art in Britain can include "The Baptism," "Pisa" by Colin Hayes, RA, "Beach with Bathers" by Richard Eurich, RA, "The Waiting Room, St Pancras" by Edward Wakeford, RA, and "Brushing Hair, Summer Morning" by Bernard Dunstan, RA?

To quote Wyndham Lewis again, who came out of the show of Chantrey purchases in 1949 not shocked but ashamed: "It is an insult to the artistic genius of England—a libel on the race of Bozarth, Cotman and Blake—to offer these things as 'works of the highest merit'... that can be obtained in Great Britain."

KEITH DEWHURST

'Alas, all over industrial Britain, zealous town councils are doing their best to erase the memory of the nineteenth century'

THIS IS A LAMENT for the destruction in the name of so-called town planning improvements of a building in Stockport, Cheshire. Stockport is an old town because it stands upon an old ford below the point at which three small rivers join to form the Mersey. There is a little flat land at the river itself and then steep sandstone bluffs on either side.

In 1745 when the town was a straggle of half-timbered and wattle houses leading up from the ford, the Jacobite army encamped on one of the bluffs, and Prince Charles Edward himself spent the night in the town at a house which still stands.

A hundred years later the small market town had become one of the teeming nightmares of the new industrial world. Little factories, some of which still exist, had been built along the tributary rivers. A twenty-arch railway viaduct crossed the valley. Jerry-built houses clung to the steep sides of the original centre and purpose of the town was obliterated. It became an ugly confusion for profit.

Its unhealthy cellars were catalogued by Engels and must have been doubly unbearable by contrast to the rich Cheshire country side so near at hand. Stockport weavers were prime movers in the radical agitation after Waterloo, and the town has many associations with the middle-class free traders, Bright and Cobden.

Stockport may be a mess to look at but that mess itself is eloquent: it is the map and the rubble of the greatest change that ever overtook the human race. One of the buildings which, to my admittedly personal eye, most graphically marks the turmoil of that change was the Stockport Sunday Schools, subject of this lament. It was a large brick red building, with two bays and it stood high up on the bluffs. It was utilitarian and forbidding. It was like the workhouse to which Oliver Twist's mother struggled and it expressed most powerfully the bleak provincial grandeur of our industrial revolution. It was a building put up by the ruling class to serve the awe a ragged multitude, and bespoke values that were cold and hypocritical no doubt, but whose power and energy could not be doubted.

Of course it was not an architectural masterpiece. It was a fairly plain overvalued sort of building and I am sure that there were good plain, everyday financial reasons for knocking it

down. There were also far better reasons for letting it stand. I would gather these reasons under the heading of not industrial but social progress. Many buildings are a pleasure to be in and provide a sort of continuing domestic presence; a few add to this true aesthetic power that enlarges our experience and makes us think about it in a different way. Yet very few old buildings actually bring the past to life in a way that makes us understand its scale, the speed at which life was lived, and the way in which the spirit of the age affected the lives of ordinary people. Most buildings which survive from the past are either churches or palaces. The industrial revolution involved everyone in the great events of the day and in the historical process, and when the Stockport Sunday Schools were built the taste of individual patrons and architects was really less expressive of the period than the everyday functionalism that created the new industrial buildings.

Victorian Gothic and eclecticism are delightful but they are more a flight from reality than a statement in architecture of new social relations. The Stockport Sunday Schools expressed those relations forcibly. Alas, all over industrial Britain, zealous town councils are doing their best to erase the memory of the nineteenth century. This seems to me to be mistaken, not least because it amounts to a refusal to face the facts of the past. We do not cure the ills of industrialisation by a blanket sweeping away but by trying to understand them.

It is a commonplace that the old slums had a kind of crude balance of buildings (social functional to dwell in) that new estates have again and again failed to reproduce. Throughout the North and Midlands there are many buildings, and little groups of factories, that should be preserved. They should be saved for sombre pride in the past and for the education of the future.

To ignore the value of this knowledge is to refuse to think organically. It is to think in silly short term business or political ways that do not build better towns at all. The men who put up the Stockport Sunday Schools may have been harsh and mistaken but at least they had some sort of a philosophy. What do we have, beyond a mere bureaucratic fumbling from one expedient to the next?

review

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

The Hollow Men

THE QUESTION is was "The Hollow Men." Monday's episode of Brett (BBC-1), that had by accident or design. Statistically, it is impossible to irritate all the people all the time. You have, as I do, to work at it. And I found this play so shallow that at first it seemed a deliberate satire on the living cliché of Hollywood. When everybody does the trite thing, strikes the platitudinous attitude, surely it must be a parody of an old-style Hollywood Picture. It had a Mr Dead type hero, a tart-with-a-heart heroine, a best "there goes one hell-of-a-guy" friend, and a ruthless producer.

I don't suppose anyone said more than once, "Don't get smart with me," or "You were wonderful," or "They'll crucify him," or "It's not every night you see a guy commit professional suicide on TV," or "I'm a coming fer to git you, Kincaid." It just felt more frequent. Though, to be fair, I don't believe anyone actually mentioned Kincaid. What the villainous producer said was, "You'll never run far enough."

Brett accuses this ruthless, "Trust me, huh?", producer of butchering his script, making it cheap and commercial. Yet this play was just such a story. At no point does Brett fall off his high, white heroic horse. Before the Un-American Activities Committee, he back answers like this:

"In my book Liberal is the same as Communist."

"That's one book I must remember not to read."

"I should like it put on record that I do not like your attitude."

"I'd also like it on record that I take that as a compliment."

Do people talk like that? They certainly take up in the night and wish they'd had the wit. But to me it is the typewriter talking.

The thing had a high shine, a slick gloss. But if you prick these people they do not bleed, they deflate. According to the script Brett had guts and the producer an ulcer. A physical impossibility for they were hollow men in a way the writer never intended.

SADLER'S WELLS

James Kennedy

St Thomas's wake

DAVID DREW'S "St Thomas's Wake," performed by the Royal Ballet's small touring and more experimental section, is not quite new. It was first shown a year ago by the Choreographic Group which is rightly intended to be the most experimental subdepartment of the Royal Ballet. But, unlike most of this group's other novelties, it was not then shown to the press. That is a pity; a few sharp critical words would surely have ended its career then and there and would have avoided the larger and unkindly publicity which it got on Monday.

It is a piece for three dancers which gets its title from Peter Maxwell Davies's jazz-type music to which it is set (not that that explains much). Part of the orchestra sit on the stage in the right foreground. In the middle background is a large bright patchwork pyramid which in due course proves to be made of paper because, as the climax to the ballet, these get blown about, making a considerable mess on the stage and leaving the pyramid skeletal and naked; and at that point the two principal dancers collapse. The wake, the tinsel pleasure of life (presumably) and the ballet are over.

Before that these two dancers have moved about in various rhythms, mostly lazy, occasionally ecstatic; and a third dancer, masked like death, has intermittently disturbed them. Laura Connor certainly got the chance to show that, like other good ballet dancers before her, she can cope very elegantly with various kinds of jazz; but that was inadequate justification for this entertainment.

David Drew has made one ballet, "Intrusions," which is a very pleasant classical exercise. This, up to now, has been his credential, his ticket to ride, were, to indulge in various odd choreographic games. He now badly needs another such credential.

ST JOHN'S

Meirion Bowen

ISCM festival

MANY HAVE FELT it their duty to attend the International Society for Contemporary Music Festival concerts over the past week. But on Monday it became a pleasure. Not only did this programme at St John's, Smith Square, utilise the London Sinfonietta to more worthwhile ends than did (for instance) Saturday's doodling Australian pieces; but it also gave due prominence to the achievements of some composers whom this country has rarely placed in the limelight.

Elizabeth Lutyens's "Islands," written in January this year, was justly acclaimed. Judging by the sheer brilliance alone of the scoring—more scintillating music she has never, to my recollection, produced—she was obviously fired by the texts. The four "islands"—in verse by Sophocles (in translation) and Shelley, and in prose by R. L. Stevenson and Kabelela (also in translation)—are shared out between soprano (Jane Manning) and tenor (Philip Langridge), who also provide percussion and vocally illustrative accompaniments when narrator (Marius Goring) takes over in the final movement.

Lutyens never shirks onomatopoeic

effects but cannot spoil thus the unfolding of the musical design: they add gloss to the textures already diaphanous, and the broad contrasts of anguish and sensuous relish are assuredly realised. The last "island" is also a montage of cross-references, with its use of plainchant fragments to point the satirical attitude to the Church in Rabelais's writing.

Two other vocal works (again realised with customary panache by Jane Manning) adopted rather more uncompromising attitudes to their texts. Bill Hopkins's "Two Pomes" salvaged from a projected series of Joyce settings proved too apologetic to be completely digestible, the words being swallowed up by formal intricacies. For that matter, the musical ideas themselves weren't allowed much breathing-space. Justin Connolly, too, in the first of three groups of settings of Wallace Stevens' poetry, let only the generalised dramatic situation—in each case, of a slightly surrealist character—dictate the angular shape and sweep of his music. Voice and instrument here don't perhaps move independently of each other enough, giving too uniform a pattern for each movement. Nevertheless, good well-made stuff.

Robert Sherlaw Johnson contribute a characteristically precise account of his Second Piano Sonata. I have, from the very first time I heard it (at its premiere in 1967) always enjoyed this sonata in pianistic timbres. The sonata explores sounds produced inside the piano as well as those produced from the keyboard. It's a taut, rather unyielding structure, but one that reveals much at each subsequent hearing. Briefly, Roberto Gerhard's "Leo," is the sort of masterwork we pine for at such festivals. If this is what it feels like to be a lion, then there's no keeping me in my cage any longer.

WALSALL

Gareth Lloyd-Evans

Richard II

I UNDERSTAND the Royal Shakespeare Company's reason for inviting the critics not to the first but to a presumably typical production of the performance and venue of "Richard II" at the West Midlands College of Education in Walsall. We were to see a presumably low-budget, economically-minded production on the ground. The ground would have been more comfortable. A student claimed that the architect won a prize for his seating—I occupied his wooden spoon. In spite of the discomfort I applaud "Theatre-go-round," enabling students, children, and theatrically-deprived adults to see professional products in their own areas. It is the more welcome to anyone who has doubts about the efficacy of much of the drama teaching and training in our educational institutions.

The RSC on Caravanserai is not, however, to be judged by its usual high standards. Richard II is a clear, extremely competent reading of the play with intermittently moving moments (the deposition scene for example) but I realised with a start that enforced auditorium proximity to players I know well revealed unexpected strengths and weaknesses. Richard Pascoe's Richard, unconventionally strong in voice and presence, unreflexive but hedonistic, is intensely affecting, but I never had realised Pascoe's tendency to shout. Lisa Harrow's Queen, lovely to watch, had nevertheless a Kensington accent you could cut with a deb's smile. Gordon Costello's distinguished comic career at Stratford has never been more revealed than such a raucous voice and gesture as he quite unconvincingly gave to the Duke of York. Conventry Morgan Shepherd's Bolingbroke revealed a sturdy thoughtfulness of interpretation and presence I had never before detected. What the emotional power of Elizabeth Sprague was wasted on the minor part of the Duchess of York I do not know, but (perhaps sensing the wastefulness) the exquisite Elizabeth gave us a superb, socially upgraded take off of Juliet's nurse. It was all educationally impeccable, artistically competent, but please could we have air cushions next time. It's one thing to hate critics but quite another to torture them to death.

FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

Rubinstein

FESTIVAL HALL is regularly sold out for Rubinstein's concerts the day booking opens. For Monday's concert, the programme wasn't even announced in advance, but the information desk was able, on the morning of the day, to predict an all-Chopin programme. No doubt then, that they crowd in to hear Rubinstein alone. Conductors condescend to preside over inspiring performances until well over 80, which is not so extraordinary; the all-important relationship with the orchestra can survive long after the joints begin to stiffen. But pianists, of whom audible results of great athleticism are demanded—that they should continue to function efficiently at this age is surely as remarkable as if international footballers were still holding their place in the team at 80.

Rubinstein's technique is still astonishing, and in such movements as the Perpetuum Mobile of the B Flat Minor Sonata, the long-established mechanical exactitude is as great as it ever was. Rubinstein does now play wrong notes, but only occasionally and when large leaps are involved—and these were in all cases quite unimportant details in performances of so much impetus and conviction.

At such moments, doubts arise. Is there an element of ritual worship in these concerts, and are we living on the memory of past wonders (the time I heard Rubinstein play the Russian Dance from Petruska is still one of the most vivid memories of my youth). Well, yes—we are all on Rubinstein's side.

Yet Rubinstein's relationship with his instrument, with his audience, and especially with Chopin, is something very remarkable that time has not altered. The absolute lack of sentimentality, the refusal to treat Chopin in any way as an exotic or drawing room composer are very refreshing.

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

Publisher ruins chance of knighthood

by printing

ROXY'S BROTHEL
in Art and Artists

RICHARD BUCKLE AT
A GANGSTER'S FUNERAL
in Dance and Dancers

BRITTEN'S RAPE
in Records and Recording

THE DECAMERON and
LANGUAGE OF LOVE
in Films and Filming

OSWALD MOSLEY
ON FASCISM
in Books and Bookmen

THE DIRTIEST SHOW
IN TOWN
in Plays and Players

BEASTS AND CHOIRS
in Music and Musicians
in the June issues of these
magnificent seven monthlies now
at your friendly bookstall
(WARNING: these magazines are
unsuitable for many adults)

John, in 1971

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Market research • Leon Garfield • New lines • Letters



Alan Hedges—picture by Peter Johns

Birth of a brand leader

by Geoffrey Sheridan

WHAT CONSUMERS BUY, according to Alan Hedges, are units of satisfaction. It is a quality which he believes is incorporated in the packaging and promotion of a product as well as what's in the box or bottle. And as director of research and marketing at S. H. Benson, one of the largest advertising agencies, it is part of his job to probe the components of satisfaction.

A market research operation which Hedges personally found highly satisfying was the one he conducted for the "Tree Top" range of fruit squashes. The design and promotion of the product was, he says, "an extremely imaginative implementation of one of the most thorough pieces of ground research ever undertaken." It also serves to demonstrate the essential tools required for boring into the heads of housewives and others.

In 1962, Van den Bergh, a subsidiary of Unilever, had a dominating share of the domestic fruit market—with products such as "Stork" and "Blue Band" margarine—and decided it needed to diversify a little. It was looking for a product with a long life-cycle (unlike, say, cosmetics, which tend to be dropped overnight) and an expanding market within the food and drink area. Benson was asked to investigate the soft drinks market in which, it suspected, there might be an opening.

Four types of soft drink were initially considered: children's fizzy drinks (of the "Tizer" variety); teenagers' fizzy drinks, such as "Coca-Cola"; fruit squashes; and alcoholic mixes, such as bitter lemon.

The first job for the market research team was to assess its client's potential and appraise the market: the kinds of soft drinks available, the brands, the companies involved, the

level of sales, and how the market might develop over 10 years in terms of economic, social, and nutritional trends.

"Most of the information you need is free," says Hedges. "If you know where to look for it. The cost is involved in maintaining the files."

Benson's conclusion from its market appraisal that any soft drink produced by Van den Bergh would have to be sold mainly through grocers and consumed mainly in the home, and this meant either squashes or fizzy drinks, the market for both of which was expanding. But it was apparent that fizzy drink sales would not be large enough to support an entirely new brand, and consumer research was to show that there would be a total conflict between a fizzy drink and a fruit squash marketed under the same name and backed by the same advertising.

The branded shares of soft drinks showed a fragmented pattern—at that time "Suncrush" was the brand leader in squashes with 18 per cent of a £22 millions a year market—and there was substantial price competition. Supermarkets' private label brands were selling at around 10d, while the major manufacturers were sometimes cutting their prices by as much as 1s.

"A certain amount of price-cutting is a very good thing," says Hedges, "both for manufacturers and consumers. But beyond a certain point standards are adulterated because there is no longer any value in the manufacturer. We therefore decided that if we went ahead we would have to avoid stimulating a price war."

The consumer research began with group discussions led by a psychologist.

Groups of eight to 10 children from preselected suburban areas were invited to Benson's interview theatre to talk about fizzy drinks, and groups of housewives to discuss squashes. Participants in such discussions are paid an attendance fee of £1. ("Our recruiting is done by fairly persuasive ladies," Hedges explains) and encouraged to talk freely about their likes and dislikes.

What emerged was that while women recognised that children like fizzy drinks, they themselves regarded them as an indulgence and wholly unappealing—unlike fruit squashes which are dispensed at meal times. But they had funny ideas about squashes too.

"We discovered that housewives had a very ambivalent attitude towards squashes," the account director, Hugh de Quetteville, told a conference of ad men after the launch. "They recognised that children required constant liquid refreshment and they recognised that squash was the ideal way of providing this refreshment. But at the same time they appeared to be haunted by visions of recurring wind and of little teeth riddled with cavities. We therefore had to ensure that advertising would carry a strong inference that our product was good for children." In fact, squash advertising had never previously implied that squashes are "good for you."

After these expectations and apprehensions had been elicited from the open discussions, a questionnaire was drawn up for the major part of the research operation—a detailed survey of consumer practice and attitudes, the general idea being that questionnaire surveys should validate the hypotheses drawn from the discussions.

Teams of interviewers were sent out to a random sample of areas and instructed to find certain numbers of consumers determined by sex, age, and social class. This is known as the quota method of sampling. Random sampling—where lists are drawn from an "unbiased" source such as the electoral register—is more rigorous, but much more expensive and is rarely used for commercial work.

"There was a time," says Hedges, "when psychologists tried to apply Freudian concepts to all products, but this has died down now. A housewife doesn't labour over most of the things she buys, so why should her choice necessarily relate to any fundamental personality characteristic?"

Analysis of the replies to the questionnaire showed that there was low brand-loyalty to the existing products, and that squash purchasers—identified as primarily lower middle class and upper working class housewives—were prepared to pay a higher price for a higher quality product. They equated higher quality with the notion of "fruitiness"—thicker, and more like real fruit. Most of the squashes available at the time were thin in flavour, texture, and colour.

Hedges' work was nearly over. "We knew then," he says, "that we had to produce a dense, highly coloured squash which would command the price premium we believed consumers were prepared to pay. We set out to create a degree of brand loyalty to a premium product coming into a fragmented, low brand-loyalty market. And we had to package our squash in a way which was consistent with these aims."

"This was the definition of the opportunity we identified, and it gave

us our marketing strategy: we knew the product we needed to make, how to present it to the public, how to advertise it, and how to price it. Everything fitted together. We had a product concept."

While Van den Bergh's chemists experimented with different formulations which were sent out for taste tests, Benson set about putting the commercial together, and the market research team went out and bought every different shape of bottle they could lay their hands on.

The requirement was to find a really distinctive shape which would stand out on the shelves, but when they preference tested the bottles in pairs—all filled with the same volume of liquid—it was found that many of those with the most interesting shapes appeared to contain less liquid than they in fact did. So they prescribed a bottle which was as tall as possible but still looked bulky enough to give the impression of volume, and the diminishing effect of sloping shoulders—the design finally favoured, was offset by placing the label high up.

Then there was the problem of the air gap. Technically it is both difficult and expensive to fill a bottle right to the top because the contents are likely to spill out when it is sealed, but many people thought the bottle hadn't been properly filled. And there was the added difficulty that all those fruitily bottled messes when they stuck to the sides at the top. Eventually they hit on the idea of a long measuring cap which entirely concealed the air gap.

The packaging was complete, and it later won a top design award.

The name chosen for the squash was "Tree Top." It was short, easy to remember and pronounce, and contained a reference to quality because of the common belief (false, of course) that the best fruit comes from the top of the tree. And the theme chosen for the advertising was: "New! With more fruit flavour."

They were ready to go. The entire market research operation had cost £40,000, which was a great deal to spend then and is rather more than is generally spent now, but it paid off handsomely. Four flavours of "Tree Top" were test launched in the summer of 1963, just over a year after the initial market analysis. The area chosen was that covered by Southern Television which reached the right number of housewives at the right price.

Van den Bergh hoped to capture 10 per cent of the market which, according to the rule of thumb, meant spending 20 per cent of the total amount of squash advertising in the region. In the event they spent 15 per cent of the market with an expenditure of £23,000. "Tree Top" went national the following summer and within a few years established itself as the brand leader—quite an achievement for one of the most expensive brands on the market. Recently it has had to face extremely strong competition from the private label brands, and its market share has fallen to 12.5 per cent.

Is Alan Hedges satisfied? He says: "I would hate to think that I could really find out what people think and persuade them of something different. We have very limited tools of persuasion, thank God, or we would all be pushed around like puppets on a string. The prospect of coming anywhere near this is so remote that it ceases to be a worry."

Which is to say, perhaps, that he is satisfied within limits.

LETTERS

Single girls

I WAS SORRY to see such an article as that by Gillian Tindall (June 2). To imply that for most women marriage is the ultimate aim is a step backward which I am surprised to see expressed in the Guardian. If marriage really is women's natural, prime desire, why has there always been such a never-ending mass of propaganda persuading them to do something which we are told is natural and desired above all things. Surely this is superfluous. I suggest that there is a well-hidden fear that women would not automatically seek marriage unless constantly pressurised to do so.

I do not believe that the only alternative to marriage is a "lifetime of fundamental loneliness," or that men have such wide opportunities to marry when and whom they wish. Why do so many genuine wife-seekers use marriage bureaux? But most important, Gillian Tindall omits any reference to the new divorce legislation. The fact is that no responsible woman can look on marriage as permanent any longer even if she wants to—the choice has been taken from her. She must therefore exercise from her mind any tendency to marriage dependence, or her future will be grim.—Yours faithfully, O. Lewis.

Essex.

The eternal triangle

I REALLY MUST challenge Tom Petzal's statement (May 28) on the "purely fortuitous" absence of women shareholders in the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. In doing so, I feel that the following brief account of my recent experience following an audition for membership before the directors of that orchestra might throw light on the true state of affairs.

If the remarks of at least two distinguished principals and the chairman himself mean anything at all, I for one well and truly passed my audition for membership of the RPO in January last year. A private interview with the chairman immediately after I had played left me in no doubt as to my eligibility solely on grounds of performance. At the same time, he warned me of the possible reaction of his colleagues faced with admitting a woman to position of shareholder, stressing that this was the only obstacle so far as I was concerned.

Very soon, it became apparent that at a meeting of the board of directors the next day, that obstacle had indeed loomed large and insuperable. I was advised that the decision had been deferred, but that I would be employed in the place of a member absent abroad, as a "Permanent Extra."

The anomalies of my position soon became clear, and to me, impossible. For example, I was the only "extra" player to be included in the rota for the more lucrative film and recording sessions—at the expense of shareholders. Another (male) "extra" was kind enough to inform me that his engagement for a coming recording had been cancelled in my favour.

During the next six months two new (male) members were appointed to my section and the man absent abroad returned to resume the position I had temporarily filled as a "Permanent Extra." Thus I was now in the position of many extras who had been through no audition, and in spite of several inquiries I was unable to discover if my case was again to be deliberated as has been suggested six months earlier.

About this time, the then orchestral manager told me he was anxious I should decide to go on a projected foreign tour since he had been opposed to his efforts to include a few women extras, and I, as something more than an "extra," would be "unfathomable." For obvious reasons I declined the invitation, and told him that I would no longer be available for extra work as I had accepted a post elsewhere. He was extremely sympathetic and remarked that it would be "our loss" if I had decided that membership of the RPO was hardly worth the struggle involved, nor the strain of trying to work under such conditions and in such an atmosphere. This struggle, which will no doubt continue, I leave to women of the Paphos spirit.

As Christopher Ford so wisely says in his article, most women know not to apply for membership of the RPO. Following Tom Petzal's remarks possibly more suitably qualified women will be moved to try their luck. Unless they happen to be the battle-axe variety described by Marie Wilson and want to have a bash for political reasons, they should desist.—Yours sincerely, Hilary J. Thornton.

10 Fergus Drive, Glasgow NW.

Home and school

RICHARD FREEMAN stated that in education today, "Politics are something Victorians fought over in nineteenth-century parliaments. Religious belief is supposed to be non-controversial, at least since around 1600," etc. This is pure nonsense, and if he had been anywhere near a school in the past 20 years, he would surely know it was.—Yours faithfully, Janet Pascoe.

12 Milton Court, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

by Diana Pollock

ONCE A room of one's own changes to a place of one's own, problems of possession raise their demanding little heads. For some people it can be easy—parents provide spare pots and pans, the landlady has produced beds, tables, and other necessary items—one trip to the supermarket for enough tin to go with a tin opener and that's it. The next sort of nest making is more complicated and is called setting up house—probably in somewhere unfurnished and possibly with a nice new husband. This is very different.

Hilary Gelson (drawing on her own experience as a working journalist with deadlines to meet as well as house-agents, plumbers, and electricians) has produced a nicely up-to-date book, "Setting Up House" (Byre & Spottiswoode, £2) on how to do it all. Once you have caught your flat, or house, she believes that you will want to live, eat, and entertain in it, stay out of debt, decorate and furnish it. Juliet Glyn Smith's illustrations make the whole thing look pretty carefree and if the book seems a bit expensive perhaps it could be added to a bride's wedding present list—as a long-term investment.

Cartridge pencils

PROPELLING PENCILS we all know—they can be quite cheap or right up to grateful thanks-for-the-long-service expensive. A new import from the United States is a variation on the non-sharpening pencil idea. The pencil itself is a shaft like the plastic one of a ballpoint pen with a small cap to cover the sharpened end. The hollow shaft carries eleven little cartridges. As one lead point wears down it can be removed and inserted into the other end, pushing the next cartridge out for use. Six pencils, with different colour shafts, in a carton, cost 25p from all branches of Maples.

Salt and pepper

FRESHLY GROUND pepper and sea salt have far nicer tastes than the ready-ground varieties. For people with nicely developed taste buds here are a pair of Sea Salt and Pepper Grinders from Denmark, designed by

Torben Orskov. Five inches tall, square, and rather like chess pieces they are made of unbreakable delrin (a plastic material) in matt black (salt grinder has a white top) and cost £12.3 each from Nova, Aberdeen: Counterpoint, Folkestone; Studio 68, Ilkley Yorkshire; and Reals, London W1.

Mopper-up

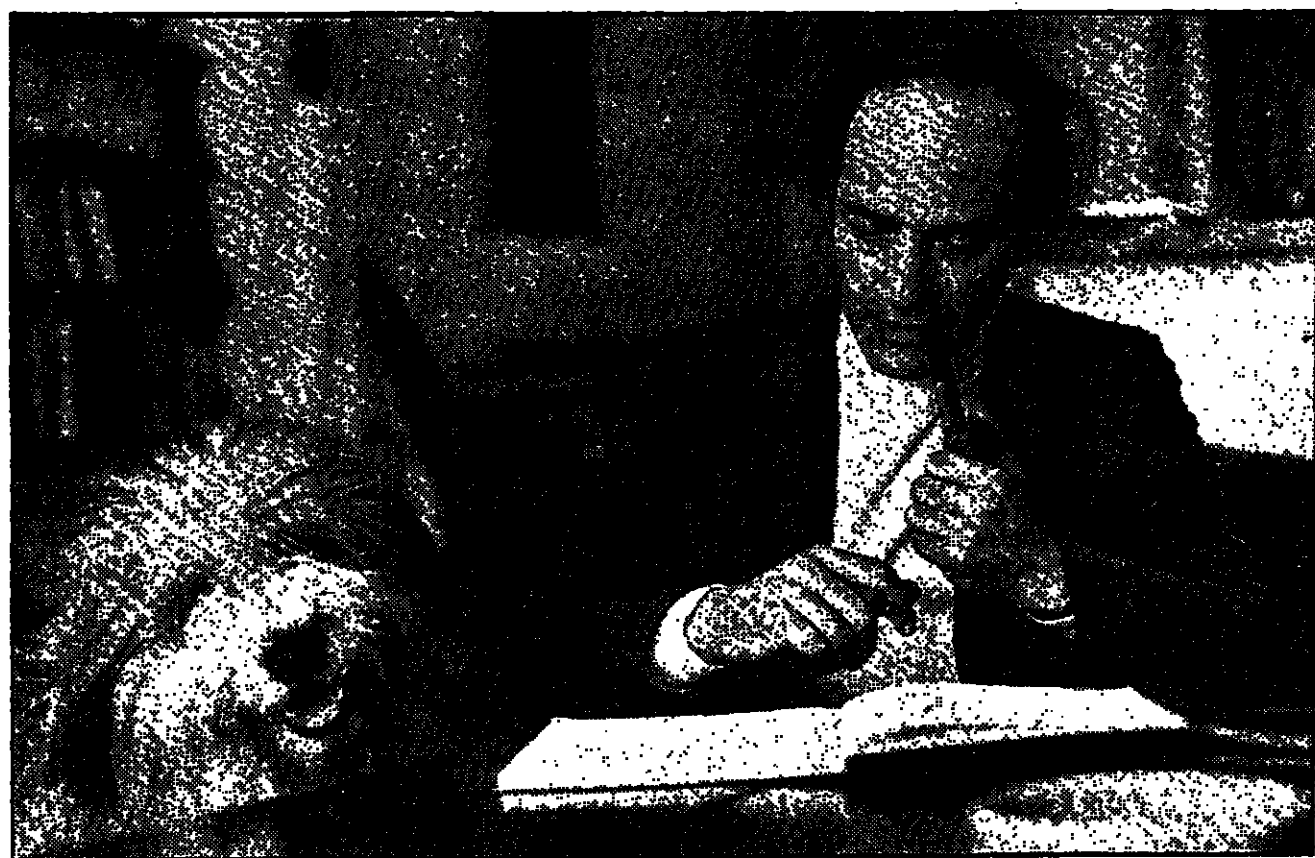
KITCHEN PAPER, for general mopping up, cleaning fat off frying pans, and all the small household jobs that used to be done with rags, has made life for the sink-bound a bit easier. Bower-Scotts jumbo-sized roll of disposable paper contains 90 "sheets" of single ply pieces perforated like lavatory paper. I'm not quite sure why it is called "Petrol Towel" (surely petals are fragile things) for it is pretty tough and thoroughly serviceable. However, no carping. It has a huckaback-like texture, costs 9p a roll, and fits into the usual clip-ended plastic kitchen paper holder (12in). From most supermarkets, household departments, and chemists.

Water softener kit

HARD WATER is a bad thing. It furs up the innards of pipes as surely as fatty deposits fur up our arteries, does the human skin no good, makes one use too much soap. So people living in hardwater areas—like London—need water softeners. The Cord Chemical Co Ltd., Cord House, Wirksworth, Derby DE4 4DS (Wirksworth 3321) have produced a do-it-yourself water softener kit for £59—a long cylinder complete with pipes, valves, and so on and complete assembly-instructions. With a small pipe wrench Cord think the kit can be put together in an hour by the amateur. Installation by a professional plumber would take about five hours. Perhaps both timings are a bit optimistic, so many handymen being pretty unhandy. Still, with an installation cost of say another £10, it works out very much cheaper than conventional models. Permanent softening resins in the Cord DYT Softener remove the insoluble salts of calcium and magnesium from hard water. The resins need to be regenerated with commercial grade salt from time to time—costing about 56 a year. The machine carries a year's guarantee, cash price includes carriage. From accredited dealers or direct from Cord who will provide names of nearest dealers if you care to write to them.

Swivel chair

I HAVE a nice little Victorian tub chair that needed a new loose cover. What with buying six yards of person-proof material and having this made up—properly piped and fitted—it set me back more than a tenner. Why, I ask myself, didn't I just go to Woolworth's and get one of their pleasant little modern chairs on a chrome swivel base? Foam filled and covered with brushed nylon—gold, orange, royal blue, red, or black, at 29.95 it would have been a quicker and a better buy. Next time I'll know.



Leon Garfield—picture by Don Marley

Precursors of things past

by Tom Hutchinson

I MUST confess that Leon Garfield, who with his collaborator Edward Blisken was awarded the Carnegie Medal recently for the best children's book of 1970, is not so much an interviewee, more a way of life. Over the years I have known him, man and boy. I have bought him booze and willingly succumbed to his invading friendliness. I have even achieved a talent for perceiving the words that he attempts to mask with a manuscript's illegibility. That this should be so as he hangs up yet another hat on a wall already glowing with such recognitions, inhibits me not a whit in writing about him. Objectivity is all.

He is 49, a former biochemist, with the languid charm and lean looks of a Cavalier who has forgotten what he should be laughing about. Life astonishes and besets him. He joined the Labour Party recently because the mother of a friend of his six-year-old daughter, Jane, is the wife of a Labour MP. "I was sounding off about Edward Heath and she whipped out an envelope. What on earth could I do?" He admits that there is a self-portrait in the forthcoming book "Adelaide," in Mr Brett, a man who becomes second to both parties in a duel because he does not want to hurt the feelings of the opponents.

The Carnegie-winning book is "The God Beneath the Sea," an intensely powerful retelling of the Greek myths, and he was his own runner-up with "The Drummer Boy." Blisken inserted into the myths "a marvellous scholarlyness and perception. More likely than not I stuck in the deep-purple prose which I would wince at if I read in

anyone else." The Libraries Association, which awards the medals, probably saw through to the real point of the work, as it did through a couple of early reviews that were outraged that any would dare pick up the mythic threads to weave them into a contemporary meaning. He and Blisken, for instance, saw the punishment of Sisyphus for eavesdropping on Nature as a parable relating to atomic research.

His books are usually locked into the eighteenth century. "It's like science fiction in reverse: you take a moral problem out of context to observe it better; you have the reality of early past to latch on to." One of the best of these precursors of things past is "Devil-in-The-Fog" which won the first Guardian award for children's fiction in 1966. In fact, he would hate to live in the eighteenth century—"unless, selfishly, one had a lot of money"—and slightly resents being called a children's writer, believing they are books for the family. It is true that his stories are usually sombre, choked with a sense of evil sometimes above and beyond a child's conscious apprehension. But there is an essential optimism, "although to be cynical you could say that there is only a happy ending because you had to stop at that particular point in time."

He is contracted to write an officially adult book, but hopes he is not rejecting the vast children's audience that has been sustaining him. "They are the most alive audience. One little boy bounced up to me and said: 'I liked your book.' Smith: 'there's something in it for everyone: picking pockets for boys, sewing for girls.'"

Life are decisively confined to a wife, Vivien, their daughter, and personal friends. He can only relate in his writing to areas of life that he knows: people and locales. His work has been likened to Stevenson and Dickens, although he never read Dickens until after he had written his first book, "Jack Holborn."

The award ceremony took place, improbably, at Bourne and Hollingsworth, a fact that amused Edward Blisken into saying: "Another example of distinguished collaboration." That collaboration will extend into another book about other myths. "Yet one more hit-and-miss affair," says Garfield. An objective record, you will understand, means that I must not hold back on a true revelation of the man: verbal wars and all.

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What to do with sterling

The communiqué issued in Luxembourg on Monday night does not formally commit the British Government to winding up the international role of sterling, but there is no doubt that if Britain is to join the Common Market the overseas sterling arrangement will have to go. There also seems little doubt that the British Government will shed few tears. The world role of the pound has been more trouble than it is worth, particularly in the past decade. Overseas sterling comprises just another anachronism in that super-anachronism sometimes called the international monetary system. The overseas holders of sterling are also getting restive. Massive sales of sterling by countries like Malaysia, Australia, and Kuwait were only forestalled, after the last devaluation of the pound, by an international rescue operation. This guaranteed the sterling holdings in London against any new devaluation and did it with a dollar backing. But since 1968 this dollar backing has become as suspect as the pound itself once was.

The Common Market countries, particularly France, have made no secret of their dislike of the sterling area system. Some Europeans think it has enabled Britain to run up big international debts and balance of payments deficits without being subject to the same discipline as other impecunious but less privileged nations. In the past this was true. In recent years, however, the existence of the £2,200 millions of overseas sterling liabilities has probably made the pound more vulnerable than privileged. But, from Paris, the sterling system is seen as an obstacle to a proper, disciplined international monetary system and has raised doubts about how "European"

are Britain's economic and financial loyalties.

It is one thing to agree that sterling's world role will be wound up. It is another to get agreement on how this will be accomplished. The whole question is now inextricably tied up with the future of the dollar and the world monetary system. The French might be prepared to go along with the most popular solution favoured by British politicians—a transfer of the sterling liabilities to the International Monetary Fund—if they did not suspect the IMF as a pro-American body. In the French view there can be no real monetary reform until the Americans are subject to sanctions if they continue to run a massive payments deficit. But the alternative solution, a transfer of the sterling liabilities to a new European reserve currency, meets with no French enthusiasm either. There is no real agreement among the Six about running a reserve currency. And the West Germans have excited fears among their partners that a European currency would be a euphemism for the D-mark playing a world rôle, with Frankfurt replacing London as the major European capital market.

No matter what the difficulties, the present ad hoc system of guarantees for the sterling area countries is unlikely to continue beyond 1973 when it comes up for review. By then the Europeans and the Americans must come to an understanding on the future of world trade and currency arrangements. Both camps now realise that the alternative to radical reform is a world split into a group of mutually hostile economic powers. This may be the most powerful motive to ensure agreement on a rational world monetary order.

The slow course of justice

For the third successive year the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police has added his voice to those who complain about delays in court proceedings. In the higher courts, particularly, defendants often wait months for their trial by which time the evidence is often stale and half forgotten. Partly because of these great delays, the courts grant bail rather than have untried defendants in custody for many months; and the Commissioner complains that sometimes they commit offences while on bail, or skip, causing the police a good deal of trouble in tracing them.

A remedy is not easy to achieve. The Lord Chancellor is alive to the need for more courts. Several have recently been opened and more are planned. Whether there are enough judges will be clearer next year, when the Courts Act takes effect. The Beeching Royal Commission said that the judges on circuit spent no less than a quarter of their time on the road going from A to B. With the new court centres in permanent session in the main regional cities, this grotesque waste of valuable judicial time should be reduced. It is excellent that for the first time the Lord Chancellor has highly paid (and, let us hope, highly competent) circuit administrators responsible directly to him. There is a strong case for bringing the magistrates' courts into this new system. The Beeching Commission hoped that under the new structure defendants would be tried within four weeks of committal, especially where they are held in custody. It suggested that the circuit

administrator be kept informed of cases which have not been tried within five weeks of committal. At present under this ruling he would have to be told of virtually every case. It is a mark of the radical improvement hoped for that this should—in the future—be the exception rather than the rule.

But with the continuing boom in crime, and more and more cases therefore being heard, greater efficiency from the existing resources will not be enough. If our criminal courts are not to become hopelessly bogged down, the Treasury will have to provide money for more judges, court buildings, court staffs, and the whole paraphernalia of a judicial system. An efficient method of disposing of criminal charges without undue delay is one hallmark of a civilised society.

The Commissioner also comments on police involvement in protest demonstrations. These have become a major demand on police time—and one which, as the Commissioner justly claims, the police have met with great patience, tact, and restraint. Even peaceful demonstrations make demands, but the right to demonstrate peacefully must be maintained. Where the demonstrators take to violence, however, it is no less right that this abuse of liberty should be prevented. Fortunately, in the long record of recent demonstrations violence has been an infrequent exception; fortunately, too, the number of occasions when individual police officers have wrongfully retaliated has also been small.

Passbooks stay in South Africa

It pays to be sceptical about changes planned in South Africa's apartheid policies. The changes are seldom, if ever, of benefit to their African victims. The plans to remove apparent irritations over the passbooks which all Africans have to carry, and to set up centres to help Africans in passbook trouble, are no liberalising measures. They amount to no more than an administrative refinement to help the white authorities. They substitute a form of detention with an undefined time limit for a prison sentence or fine.

The administrative advantages for the South African Government are clear. Under the previous arrangement an average of 1,500 Africans a day were being prosecuted for "pass" offences—and many thousands more were being held. The courts, the Department of Justice, and the police were finding their own measures a trivial nuisance. At least the first two will be less overworked now. And the white masters and mistresses who had often to pay the fines of servants incurring light pass penalties will now be spared a task they find as tiresome as paying parking fines. The South African Government's prison and prosecution figures will now look spectacularly more tidy.

How will life change for the Africans? They will still be forced to go on being "corralled"

in their "homelands," unable to move freely from one part of the country to another without their internal passport. The beastliness of having to carry a passbook (unlike the whites) which amounts to a personal data-bank everywhere they go, remains unchanged. Families will still be split by racialist laws. Employment problems will not be changed. Under these plans, the police will still have opportunities for harassment because they still have to find out whether passbooks are in order or not.

The plans include the setting up of aid centres as provided under the 1964 Bantu Laws Amendment Act. Ostensibly these offer the opportunity for faulty passbooks to be rectified without the holder going on trial. But there is nothing to suggest that they will differ in any way from detention camps. There appear to be no checks on how long a person can be detained. At least under the previous system a limit was imposed (or a fine was paid). Under the 1964 Act, Africans would be offered in these aid centres either work in that or another area, or they might be required to leave the area. These centres seem likely to aid only detention or deportation. The plans as a whole amount to no more than another try at window-dressing for the outside world, and a convenience for the white authorities. It does nothing for the Africans.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: The sunlight of very early morning, when the first rays are perfectly horizontal, seems to have a totally different quality from that of the corresponding illumination from the same angle when the sun is going down. Presumably the absence of suspended dust particles in the lowest stratum of the atmosphere is the physical explanation of the difference. The original surface before excavation began—predominantly, with masses of charcoal, corn paddy and moon daisies recognisable from a distance. This afternoon I decided to make a closer investigation to see what other once-common weeds of cornland now banished by chemical farming to near-rarity, might still be flourishing in this oasis. I was not disappointed, for field madder, heartsease, scarlet pimpernel, all-seed, penny-cress, and fumitory formed unusually large mats on the ochreous soil, with no tubular blossoms than the common roadside species, and had picked one spray to take home for identification. As I stood studying it, I became aware of the squeaking tinkle of a colicort, and one flew out of a tangle of old man's beard, came straight towards me, and momentarily settled on the specimen in my hand.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Chopping up the green belt

Sir,—It is to be hoped that your report of the smooth public relations job mounted by the Lyon group of developers to unveil their scheme for a National Exhibition Centre in London is not allowed to obscure the very important public issues involved.

The site proposed is not just "beside Northolt Airport": it can also be described as all that land that can be seen lying to the south of the underground railway line between Ruislip and Ickenham, and which in its mixture of hedgerows, meadows and mature elms is one of the most perfect reminders of rural Middlesex yet remaining. It is all designated green belt land. The scheme, in fact, represents one of the most massive attacks both in scale and character that the GLC has made upon the metropolitan green belt. It is particularly reprehensible since the north-western quadrant of the metropolis green belt is by far the most vulnerable.

The South-east planning study

described it as the most "fragmented" and this impression has now been confirmed by Dr David Thomas's 1970 study of "London's Green Belt". This shows conclusively that, as Dr Thomas says, it is in this North-eastern sector "that the green belt is least green."

The proportion of non-conforming land use (i.e. commercial, industrial, residential, etc.) in the North-west sector is 24.6 per cent of all land and in the South-west 26.4 per cent. This may be compared to figures for non-conforming land use of 13.2 per cent in the North-east and 15.1 per cent in the South-east.

Dr Thomas concludes that "whatever the merits of the green belt policy might be, whether to prevent urban expansion or urban coalescence, to preserve culture, to reserve space for recreation, or to promote amenity, it is in the North-west and South-west of London's green belt that these ends will prove most difficult to achieve."

Nevertheless it is here, in an

area of the green belt already under intense pressure that the GLC are contemplating unleashing a commercial development involving £21 millions of capital expenditure on a site at least 140 acres in extent.

Dr Thomas has shown that "flexible" policies in regard to green belt development have led to rates of erosion, which in the period 1955-60, for example, amounted to a loss of green belt land of a little over 9 per cent a figure which he rightly describes as "considerable."

The fact is that the GLC cannot be relied upon to maintain a consistent green belt policy. The planning application in question represents a cynical speculative venture which, if permitted, could generate appallingly destructive pressures upon the fragile environment of the North-western metropolitan green belt.—Yours faithfully,

A. Dark,
74 Breakspear Road South,
Ickenham,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex.

Bacon, eggs and pipe dottle

Sir,—Your leading article (Guardian, June 4) comments British Rail for reserving more compartments for non-smokers and looks forward to smoking being banned in restaurants. Might we not make a start with railway dining cars?

I have to travel on the breakfast train from Oxford to Paddington each week, and it is bad enough when fellow-passengers gobble their food and light up while I am still on the toast. It is worse still when tobacco-addicts are successful in the scrimmage for seats and proceed to chain smoke all the way to London while drinking two cups of coffee. I strongly object to having to breathe carcinogenic and lachrymatory fumes while I eat butter speckled with cigarette ash, and bacon garnished with pipe-dottle.

Let railway diners retreat to their own segregated, polluted



compartments when they indulge in their filthy vice. If British Rail will not ban them on grounds of public health, then let it meditate the increased turnover which will follow when their seats are freed.—Yours faithfully,

Jon Tinker.

Discord from the music room

Sir,—It grieves me to give Malcolm Arnold the satisfaction of knowing that his vituperative attack on music critics (Guardian, June 8) has driven some of us to take up the cudgels, but his irresponsible remarks must not be allowed to go unchallenged if only because of the danger of innocent readers giving them a weight they do not possess.

First, may I refer to one or two specific points. He alleged that there are "a number of great artists who will not perform in Britain because of the offensiveness of British critics." Well, apart from the fact that it all depends on how far one is prepared to deviate from the great, I can think of no artist in that category who has not visited or still does not visit this country.

Then he remarks that with two notable exceptions—I wonder who those are—our critics are unable to perform or compose and have not enough musical knowledge to be able to give elementary music lessons. I would have expected him to be better informed. Has he acquainted himself with the backgrounds of William Walton, Stanley Sadie, Arthur Jacobs, John Warrack, Martin Cooper,

Peter Stadlen, Joan Chissell, Felix Aprahamian, Andrew Porter, Jeremy Noble, Stephen Plafout, Edward Greenfield, Roger Eas and David Cooke? And one could add to that list.

He suggests a panel of practising musicians to "report musical performances." This would be jolly, for before long a mutual admiration society would be in full swing.

And who does Mr Arnold mean by his cryptic sentence that "throughout history the day to day writing about music has always been wrong?" Music critics slip up. Of course they do—though only proves that they are human. They make wrong judgements: and sometimes memory betrays them. Musicians, Test cricketers, Cabinet Ministers, barristers, political writers and so on are not immune either.

It is to put forward the view that critics are likely to make our music "the arid and joyless music of the concentration camp" seems too indicative that somewhere along the line Mr Arnold is gently grinding an axe.

Donald Hanson,
25 Ashfield Park Drive,
Standish, Wigan.

Bengal aid

Sir,—Aid for the Bengal refugees is little and too late. Too little, because the resources potentially available to combat the disaster have not been exploited, and too late, because the various international agencies are unorganised for effective cooperation and immediate action. In the UK, the Disaster Emergency Committee met on June 7 to decide on the launching of an appeal but meanwhile, admirable though their efforts are, their representatives to-and-fro in a frenzy to do something to alleviate the sufferings of millions—just as they did for the same people at the time of the floods—was it only nine months ago?

Eight months ago (Guardian, October 10, 1970) we advocated a British Disaster Relief Scheme to be initiated by this country and in a later publication, indicated its benefit in particular for the Commonwealth.

Although the Government (and its predecessor) has accepted the idea in principle, we have been fobbed-off by statements that it would interfere with the protocol covering national sovereignty, it would not be cost-efficient and that the responsibility lies with the UN.

But what has happened to the Commonwealth? If the spirit of the latter had been kept alive by all members showing that they believe in an ethos of service one to another, then we in Britain, who historically are well fitted for the task, would assume the rôle of advisers, if not leaders, to this Commonwealth of Nations. Protocol at the time of disaster would vanish. The delay in combatting disasters exposes the fundamental frailty of distrust in the dealings between nations, but if we took the lead within our own Commonwealth, we could by this example to the world, be at the dawn of a new era rather than the twilight of an old.—Yours etc.

(Prof.) Kenneth R. Hill,
(Miss) Katharine L. Hill,
12 Aldenham Avenue,
Huddersfield,
Herts.

Costs and car safety

Sir,—It is a pity that Mr. Nader's initiative about road safety should have led to an irrelevant and xenophobic argument between the American and British authorities. In both countries deaths and injuries on the road have reached appalling levels (363,353 in Britain in 1970) and there is no doubt that many of them could have been avoided by better designed cars.

British and other European manufacturers have introduced many safety features but, with one or two honourable exceptions, unsystematically and incompletely. For instance, the Ford Capri has a good energy absorbing steering wheel, whereas the Ford Escort does not. Most cars have burst-proof door locks, but many Renaults do not.

It follows that statutory regulations must be introduced to cover the design features that are generally agreed to improve the chance of surviving an accident without serious injury.

Burst-proof door locks and collapsible steering columns have been known to be valuable safety aids for years, yet regulations making them mandatory will not appear in this country till next year. The whole process of formalising regulations must be speeded up.

Immediate action is required, for example, on car interiors with no projections, drop-out mirrors and energy absorbing surfaces; adequate front seat mountings; doors designed to protect people in side impacts; and the latest laminated windshields, with special glass and thick interlayer.

In addition, research is urgently needed to test inventions which promise considerable saving of life and limb. For instance:

1 Anti-lock braking systems have been around for ages—Jensen have been fitting such a system to a production car for five years.

2 Dual circuit brake systems can prevent a complete brake failure but there is not yet any clear guidance as to which of the possible systems (front/rear, diagonally linked, front wheels and one back wheel) is best.

The argument that safety measures would make the average car too expensive for most people is not borne out by American experience: when all cars are designed to meet essential safety standards, the extra charge is not excessive, compared with the saving in personal tragedy and social cost.—Yours faithfully,

Jennifer Jenkins,
Chairman,
Consumers' Association,
London WC 2.

The Kurds

Sir,—With reference to your leading article of June 2, I regret that your leader writer has been unaware of the fact that the Kurds, like the Iranians, are of pure Aryan stock. They are neither foreigners nor part of any minority group.

In fact, they are an inseparable part of the political and social structure of Iran.—Yours sincerely,

A. M. Shapurian,
Press Attaché,
Imperial Iranian Embassy,
London.

JUDITH HART MP, former Minister of Overseas Development on Britain's contribution to aid for disaster victims

How much is enough?

OUT of the death and disease and the prospect of hunger in East and West Bengal arise sharp political issues for Britain. Sir Alec Douglas-Home says that "we have done all we have been asked to do and more." It adds up so far to something under £2 millions, with his undertaking yesterday to provide more money when it is needed and when it is asked for. But I believe that we need to do more now—substantially more.

First we must encourage other countries to be much more generous with their help. Second we must ensure that no practical efforts need be hampered by the question of who will pay the bill. Third, we must give an immediate indication as to the degree and intensity of British concern.

The Government insists that India has not "asked" for direct bilateral relief aid from Britain. It may be that Mrs Gandhi has been too busy to send a formal *und-memoire* to Sir Alec. But India faces a bill of £80 millions in the next six months against the background of her own deep poverty and there are moments when human compassion demands that the barrier of diplomatic niceties should be broken down. I hope that we shall soon hear that in addition to our contribution to the Pakistan Aid Consortium Fund we are sending financial help direct to India.

The very immediate question which arises concerns our policy on aid to Pakistan. The Pakistan Aid Consortium (comprising all the 11 major donors of aid to Pakistan) will be meeting next week, to consider its £180 millions a year aid programme. It meets with Pakistan in a desperate economic crisis. A month ago, Pakistan appealed to the World Bank for an emergency credit rescue operation. The bank seems very properly to have indicated that emergency credit would be ineffective unless it were provided within the context of consortium aid: a joint Bank-IMF team has been in Pakistan and will be reporting to the consortium. And if it is Britain's voice which counts for most within this group of aid donors.

The Government's line on aid three weeks ago was to say that it was ready to resume aid for development in East Pakistan, but could "do so only if conditions are restored in which that aid could be effectively deployed": but that it "profoundly disagrees that aid can be used as a lever to enforce a particular solution." It is clear that Richard Wood and the Overseas Development Administration believe a political solution to be necessary before aid can be meaningful. Sir Alec, however, was less clear and less specific yesterday.

The consortium will be discussing future project aid together with technical assistance. I do not see how successful programmes to develop the economy of Pakistan for the benefit of its people can be operated against the background of a complete breakdown of all political institutions in East Pakistan. Nor can aid be regarded as neutral in these circumstances. To resume aid is to give tacit international endorsement to the policies of Yahya Khan. So this is a decision which cannot be fudged. What is more, I believe that on this occasion we have a right to know what approach the Government intends to make at the consortium meeting.

Beyond the question of aid lies the crucial question of a future World Disaster Agency. The Government has quickly rushed to tell us of its memorandum to the United Nations, but the memorandum does not propose the kind of agency that many of us want to see.

It supposes a Disaster Relief Coordinator who would be concerned only with natural disasters (and therefore would not deal with the consequences of Nigeria/Biafra or with Pakistan) and who would have a Disaster Relief Committee. The Coordinator would not stockpile nor would he earmark supplies. All in all the concept is too limited to meet the urgent need felt so strongly by so many people for a permanent disaster agency.

What is necessary now is that a constructive debate continues—inside and outside Parliament—for what Britain says and does may well be decisive.

"Cholera is threatening Calcutta

For God's Sake Care," Says Major Gardiner, Salvation Army Centre, Calcutta

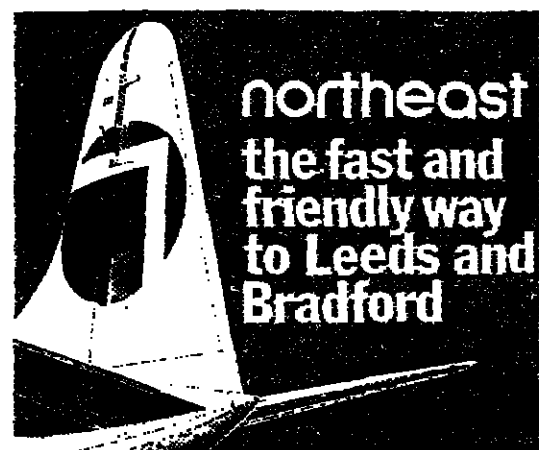
"We're just waiting. Cholera has already struck the refugee camps outside Calcutta. It's threatening now to sweep through the streets of the city. From the Salvation Army Centre here in Calcutta we're feeding 3,500 a day. Treating TB as usual. Waiting for perhaps the worst epidemic in Calcutta's history. For God's Sake, you've got to help us."

Dear Salvation Army,
Rush this money to Major Gardiner's Social Centre in Calcutta

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Sterling takes its final pounding

As Europe agrees on an easier role for Britain's currency, John Palmer charts problems past—and ahead

PETER JENKINS

Still in shadow

IF the Prime Minister should

pause next week on the anniversary of his great election victory and take stock of his first year in office, a somewhat melancholy reflection must be that the single event which has dominated his life since that moment in time was the election of 1966. On the plus side of the balance sheet it must be that moment in the Elysees Palace last month when the door to Europe and the realisation of a personal dream swung open. On the minus side I suspect it would be the death of Iain Macleod.

Some of those who are close to the Prime Minister, or as close as you can get to this Prime Minister, believe that the sudden death of his Chancellor of the Exchequer was a sort of turning point for Mr Heath, a blow which went very deep. If it was not the moment at which he was "blown off course," like Mr Wilson by the seamen's strike in May 1966, it was perhaps the moment at which he was knocked decisively off balance.

Mr Heath entered Number 10 Downing Street with an unusually clear idea of what he was going to do and how he was going to do it. He could not have really believed that he would win the election; he probably did really believe that he had a convincing and viable programme for Parliament. It was to win it. An unprecedented amount of preparatory policy work had been done in opposition; there was a clear list of priorities; there was, he believed, a strategy; and there were chosen men to carry it out.

The death of Iain Macleod shattered this neat scheme of things. It cannot certainly be said that Macleod would have been a distinguished and successful Chancellor; he was a strange, almost mystical man, as well as being a tough and resourceful politician; talking to him in the opposition days his romantic faith in the economic programme he had drawn up sometimes seemed stronger than his grasp of the problems.

And on taking office he gave priority to the implementation of his long-term programme for public expenditure and tax cuts but at once fell into Treasury hands. The master of short-term demand management. This he did in spite of being the fiercest critic of unemployment even at the level to which it had risen as a result of Labour's deflationary policies.

So to that extent Iain Macleod had a slipshod approach which has been the Government, a year now in office, to a situation of deep unpopularity in the country which is not yet matched by any significant progress towards curbing inflation, getting to the roots of the country's economic problems.

But with the tragic death of his chosen Chancellor Mr Heath was left suddenly with the strategy without the man who had played the leading role in drawing up all the plans and, more important, had infected the Conservative leadership, including one suspects Mr Heath himself, with a remarkable certitude of belief that the trick could be performed—or, rather, that Iain will do the trick.

Much has flowed from his removal. Mr Geoffrey Rippon, whose blunt handling of Parliament on the Brussels negotiations is not entirely to Mr Heath's satisfaction, would have imposed a more solid calm upon the coming South African Rugby tour. The Young Liberal chairman and stopper of the seventy tour will leave later this month and stay in Australia for a fortnight, addressing rallies in most of the state capitals.

Hain, who yesterday finished his first-year economics exams at Queen Mary College, London, has had a firm invitation from a clutch of civil rights and anti-apartheid groups. The cost of his return flight and his stay will be met by his hosts.

The only shadow of a problem is whether the Australians will let him in. Hain, who was born in Kenya of British parents, travels on a United Kingdom passport. He needs no entry permit. Australia House in London knows of his plans. The nearest it has come to a comment was to tell him the routine form telling him what vaccinations he would need.

Bob tale

WILL the real Bob Mellish please stand up. In Durham at the weekend the Labour Chief Whip, a committed supporter of British entry into the Common Market, said that if the party conference and the parliamentary party came out against, he too would vote against.

He has since been reliably credited with the view that the issue is not one of conscience within the meaning of the Act. Ergo, presumably, the 100 or more Labour members will be expected to toe the line. Roy Jenkins, Denis Healey, late conversions notwithstanding. Logical enough, as Chief Whippery goes. Unless you

into the coffin of Britain's "world role" in Luxembourg on Monday night. The agreement between Britain and her prospective Common Market partners, read between the lines, involves a commitment to wind up sterling as a world reserve currency.

There was a time—not many years ago—when such a step would have been unthinkable. The maintenance of sterling as an international currency was held to be essential to British prosperity and world influence. Until the early 1960s British politicians—Labour and Tory—were happy to echo the nineteenth-century view that "sterling is a jewel of empire."

But Mr Geoffrey Rippon has now agreed to the orderly and gradual rundown of the sterling area balances: the £2,200 millions of debt owed

to individuals and governments mainly in the Commonwealth. No one seems more relieved at the prospect than the British Government.

The development of the sterling area and the growth of funds held in London is the story of Britain's nineteenth-century colonial and trading history. In the heyday of the British empire the balances were really no more than forced loans raised from dependent territories. The colonial nations had no choice but to buy from Britain and had to keep funds in hand in London for that purpose. On the other hand if they wanted to raise investment capital they again had to come to the City.

Until the Second World War the official balances held by the "sterling area" countries were not large. But to pay for the war Britain raised huge amounts of money from countries like India and Aus-

tralia for which they were credited with sterling holdings in London. From 1941 to 1945 these holdings rose from £665 millions to £2,454 millions.

Although independence theoretically freed many of these countries to dispose of their reserves as they wished, many were still so closely bound by ties of trade with Britain that they continued to hold the bulk of the reserves in London. Sterling was thought to be beyond suspicion and immune to financial problems. Successive balance of payments crises and the mounting threat of devaluation throughout the 1960s shook the faith of the sterling area countries and some of them quietly began to spread their reserves by buying gold, dollars, and other currencies.

The last devaluation of the pound when it finally broke the final ties of loyalty

and expediency which had hitherto bound countries like Malaysia and Australia to the City. The threat by several sterling area countries to demand repayment of their holding was only countered by the Basle Agreement of 1968 which guaranteed the bulk of the sterling area funds in London against any future devaluation.

At this time it finally dawned on the Treasury and the Bank of England that the British economy could no longer manage the responsibilities of running a world currency unaided. And it was decided to work out some way in which the sterling area liabilities could be transferred either to some new international currency or to a possible new Common Market currency.

Since then the fortunes of sterling have got hopelessly intertwined with the dollar.

In fact sterling only forms 7 per cent of the world's financial reserves while the dollars held by countries outside the US account for more than 80 per cent. The rest is held in gold—still favoured by countries like France—and the minor currencies.

The dollar is now also under a cloud. The wave of inflation which started in the United States and has spread throughout the industrial world in the past three years has led to a revolt against the rôle of the dollar as a reserve currency. Countries holding huge amounts of dollars, which are in effect claims on the United States Treasury, say that the system forces America's trading partners to subsidise her worldwide military commitments and the investment operations of the giant US multi-national corporations.

The sterling area countries

have also been getting restless because their holdings in London were guaranteed in dollars. Yet no one is quite certain what the exchange value of these dollars will be in the future. Currency crises like the flight from the dollar to the D-mark two months ago have made Malaysia and other sterling area countries still more apprehensive.

Virtually everyone is now agreed that certainly the pound and if possible the dollar will have to be replaced as international currencies. But with what and how? Politicians worried about the growing anarchy in world affairs—which is beginning to sour trading relations between America and Europe—want these responsibilities shouldered by an international currency managed by a body like the International Monetary Fund. This might mean a big extension of the IMF's own paper

credits—the Special Drawing Rights.

Some Europeans, however, mistrust the SDRs and believe that the IMF will let the United States off the monetary hook again and free to run up huge debts abroad. But there is little agreement among the Europeans about how a single Eurocurrency could be brought into being. And since the D-mark crisis there are suspicions that the West Germans may be trying to manoeuvre the D-mark as a successor to sterling.

Many French bankers still believe that the only reliable unit of international monetary exchange is gold and that if necessary the Americans should be forced to devalue against gold. The Luxembourg agreement points the general direction in which Britain and her Common Market friends want to move. There is as yet no agreement on how to get there.

TELEVISION

already jumpy after Mrs Mary Whitehouse's onslaught on schools broadcasting, will be watching anxiously tomorrow for reaction to a film which uses "sensational and terrifying documentary effects to deter children from smoking."

In it, a priest uses the coffin of a young lung cancer victim as a pulpit for an anti-smoking sermon. The film programme, "Rules that are not accepted," is set in Garston Crematorium, near Watford.

It equates the fumes from the man's incinerating body with cigarette smoke and warns: "Each smoker is shortening his own life by five and a half hours each day."

The parson maintains that a boy who tries his first cigarette "signs his own death warrant." A doctor, interviewed over the coffin, says: "Lots of people manage to give up smoking for a time. But sooner or later they relapse into it again. One little white tube is the killer."

A later sequence imagines a 1964 future in which smoking has been completely prohibited in one English county. Visitors to the county who have nicotine-stained fingers are searched for concealed tobacco and heavily fined or imprisoned if any is found on them.

But "smoke-easies" have sprung up and social control is collapsing. A commentator



still from "Rules that are not accepted"

Smoking ruins

by John Ezard

says: "The building of all new houses and flats have been banned until the new giant prison blocks for every town have been completed."

"No attempt is made any more to control the traffic; burglary and all other crimes go undetected. The police have no men to spare for the other than smoking. The courts have enough smoking cases to keep them going for the next eight years. Only last week, a complete football crowd started to smoke."

The programme punches across two points: that smoking is proven to be lethal but that no extreme anti-smoking rules will work. Intended for

12 and 13 year olds, it will be broadcast tomorrow at 11 a.m. and on Friday at 2.2 p.m. by ATV.

It is part of "Rules, Rules, Rules," a series which aims to help children achieve greater understanding of their own society and of the nature of the rules that govern it. "The stress," ATV says, "will be on awareness of social situations rather than blind conformity."

It is open to a Whitehouse-style attack because, like many BBC and ATV schools programmes monitored by her watchdogs, it eschews "final answers." It tries to stimulate teachers and children to

find these in subsequent discussion.

"All we aim to do is to capture the child's interest in a subject," says the programme director, Michael Leam. "I felt that unless one hit hard on the dangers of smoking—sensationalism if you like—there would be a very real danger that the programme message might be misinterpreted."

"This was why I decided to film in real crematoriums and keep the coffin present as a visual reminder."

Traditionally, schools programmes have been watched by few people outside education. Producers, working under advisory councils, have enjoyed considerable freedom of experiment. ATV introduced its dramatisation techniques a year ago.

But in recent months some producers, especially in the BBC, have complained of undue administrative pressure to "balance" programmes and of undue anxiety about their content. These producers are also angry about the BBC's failure to issue a reply to Mrs Whitehouse's recent attack, in spite of continual requests to do so. They also note that Dr Martin Cole's removal from one series was announced after Mrs Whitehouse's survey had questioned his presence. The producers have held meetings but not so far found the courage to make a public statement.

PATENTS

the shield of justice for inventors in the jungle of industry and commerce, are under attack for being arbitrarily slow, very costly, and irrelevant to present technical developments.

Mr C. C. Dobbs, a patent agent, writes in the June issue of the journal "Product Licensing Index" that "the patent system does satisfy a real need of private inventors. Since they almost invariably derive no benefit from their ideas, it must follow that the need that is satisfied is psychological." In the eleven years since he became a patent agent Mr Dobbs claims to have obtained 1,000 patents for his employers without identifying one that was either valid or useful.

"In my ten years' experi-

A patent waste

by John O'Callaghan

ence with two major motor vehicle manufacturers," Mr Dobbs goes on, "I have not known of any idea submitted by a private inventor in any country in the world which has reached the stage of even superficial technical consideration."

This condemnation of the private inventor is endorsed by Dr Basil Bard, managing director of the National Research and Development Corporation. He has written that the NRDC received over 1,000 submissions a year of which "less than 100 pass tests of practicability, patentability, technical and market feasibility."

Yet the Patent Office waxes larger year by year. Last year 49,577 complete specifications were filed (73 per cent from abroad) and 24,882 provisional specifications. Among these were ideas for a sunlight-powered wrist-watch, and a percussion-ignition camera flashlight. With its staff of 1,624 the Patent Office cost £5.7 millions and made an operating surplus of £22,000.

Mr Dobbs is not impressed; he describes this institution as "a petty inconvenience with no real utility." Mr Kenneth Mason, publisher of "Product Licensing Index," agrees: "It costs an inventor

only £1 to make a provisional registration yet I believe it costs the patent office £40 to go through the bureaucratic processes."

Critics of the Patent Office continue even though it was last year subjected to the Banks departmental committee of inquiry which recommended some reforms within the existing concept. Mr Dobbs thinks that simple application of the copyright laws to inventions would go a long way to meet the need for root and branch change. This would mean that ideas were not published as they are now—leading to the accusation that the Patent Office is used as an advertising agency for ideas.

The law on confidentiality, already quite strong, could secure protection for the successful inventor.

Nicolas Chriss in Houston, Tuesday, on the Ku Klux Klan

Converse justice

FRANK F. CONVERSE, a gun shop owner also known as the local Ku Klux Klan leader, has become somewhat of a celebrity in this space-age city—much to the chagrin of Houston's political and business leadership.

Between selling and repairing guns and knives, Converse gives speeches, debates social issues on television, issues statements, and is the Grand Dragon of the local chapter of United Klans of America, the strongest Ku Klux Klan group in the United States, headed by Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

The racist, anti-progressive, anti-youth and violence-oriented Klan has about 200 members in this modern city whose chief "industry" has become the direction of manned flight to the moon and around the earth. Police say the 200 members constitute one of the largest and most active chapters in America.

Its activities include guerrilla warfare training meetings, keeping "undesirable" persons under surveillance, holding indoctrination meetings, and distributing an "action bulletin" called the "Rat Sheet."

The sheet lists names, telephone numbers, street addresses and car licence numbers of persons involved in civil rights, anti-war groups, or any organisation or person Frank Converse's Klan does not like.

The bulletin advises its readers that the best time to harass these people is in the early morning hours. Since early 1968, terrorists working in the early morning hours have accounted for 25 unsolved acts of violence in Houston—including twice bombing a radio station and knocking it off the air, numerous shootings, arson and minor acts such as debating or slashing tires.

Civil rights leaders and members of other similarly inclined groups have complained that the Houston police department, under Chief Herman Short, has paid far more attention to them than to the Houston Klan.

Early in May, for example, Houston police picked up a 19-year-old black militant leader and jailed him on the unusual and little-known charge of servicing an automobile on a public thoroughfare. It was the first time the charge had been used, a police officer said later. Chief Short defended his men for making the arrest.

Last year police released two Klan members they had stopped in a car carrying weapons, ammunition, flares and Klan literature.

The contrast of incidents such as these has inflamed the city's normally quiet black population, aroused the curiosity of even the white suburbs and concerned the business leadership of large corporations which have been moving into the rich economic atmosphere of Houston.

Mayor Louie Welch attributes the violence to "a handful of young idiots." Although Short and some other police officers have said they did not think Grand Dragon Converse was the type to promote violence, Converse said in an interview: "Everything that's ever been done to gain what's decent in this world, I guess, started out with violence. I guess that's why we have wars."

The Grand Dragon claims that if there is any Klan violence in the Houston area it has been committed by members he has expelled from his group for being extremists. He refuses to discuss the expelled members.

In late May, after mounting publicity about the bombings in this city, Houston police sparked a Grand Jury investigation. Fourteen persons

were subpoenaed as witnesses, many of them Klan members or ex-members.

Chief Short says the Grand Jury is the result of a long police investigation, but some of those on the receiving end of the acts of terrorism—blacks, civil rights activists, anti-war adherents and flower children—long have been calling for some action against the Houston Klan.

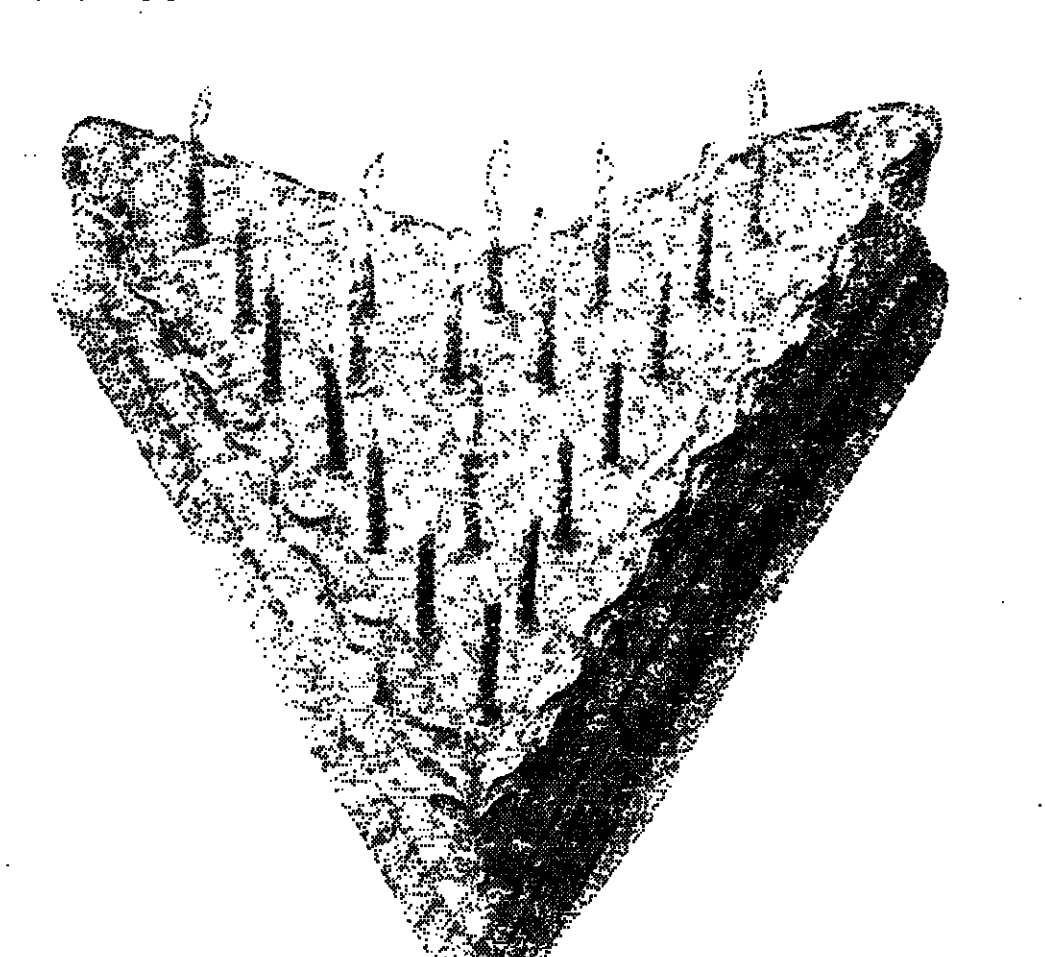
At one point last March the "Rat Sheet" called for a stepped-up campaign of harassment against certain persons and organisations. Among those listed were Space City, a local "radical" newspaper, "Forward Times," a black weekly newspaper, "Thorne Dreyer," a Space City writer, and his parents, and Fred Brade, an anti-war activist who keeps piles of sandbags outside his house for protection.

The Klan "action bulletin" hints that it has persons and groups under surveillance of the Klan Bureau of Investigation, a group started by Shelton in Alabama years ago.

Lieutenant M. L. Singleton, head of the police department Criminal Intelligence Squad, says he has only 20 men and a very limited budget to keep check on right or left-wing terrorist activities in the city. He said he has barely enough money to pay informers.

Houston's police force is 1,800 men, about half the size needed to carry out law enforcement in this sprawling area populated by more than 1.5 million persons. Singleton said it has been exceedingly hard to get enough evidence on a Klan member to gain a conviction. However, he, Chief Short and Mayor Welch feel that the Grand Jury investigation probably will lead to some indictments because, they say, they have solid evidence accumulated through long investigation. — Los Angeles Times.

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MISCELLANY

Whistle stop

AFTER a couple of false starts, Peter Hain is all set to go to Australia for the campaign against the coming South African Rugby tour. The Young Liberal chairman and stopper of the seventy tour will leave later this month and stay in Australia for a fortnight, addressing rallies in most of the state capitals.

Hain, who yesterday finished his first-year economics exams at Queen Mary College, London, has had a firm invitation from a clutch of civil rights and anti-apartheid groups. The cost of his return flight and his stay will be met by his hosts.

The only shadow of a problem is whether the Australians will let him in. Hain, who was born in Kenya of British parents, travels on a United Kingdom passport. He needs no entry permit. Australia House in London knows of his plans. The nearest it has come to a comment was to tell him the routine form telling him what vaccinations he would need.

Bob tale

WILL the real Bob Mellish please stand up. In Durham at the weekend the Labour Chief Whip, a committed supporter of British entry into the Common Market, said that if the party conference and the parliamentary party came out against, he too would vote against.

He has since been reliably credited with the view that the issue is not one of conscience within the meaning of the Act. Ergo, presumably, the 100 or more Labour members will be expected to toe the line. Roy Jenkins, Denis Healey, late conversions notwithstanding. Logical enough, as Chief Whippery goes. Unless you

happen to remember a visit to Mellish's room in the Commons only a couple of months ago. About 10 Labour marketeers, with a nice and prudent sense of party propriety, wanted him to know their position.

Mellish's answer was that whatever the party decided, they needn't worry about the Whip. They must vote according to their conscience, which seemed to leave open the possibility of their voting in favour of entry, willy or nilly. As for his own vote, he would certainly not be casting it against entry.

Long wind

WITHOUT quite impaling Ivan Malsky as the best Soviet Ambassador we'd had, Rab Butler was predictably untroubled by the Academician's letter to the "Times" yesterday disagreeing with his lordship's analysis of the roots of Munich, including the "uncertainty of Russia to fight" for Czechoslovakia.

Malsky, who became part of the diplomatic furniture when he was here from 1932 to 1943, insisted that the real cause of Munich was Chamberlain's blind hatred of the Soviet Union, and his equally blind incomprehension of Hitler and Nazism. The Russian, Malsky said, were ready to fight Hitler to save Czechoslovakia, and let France and Britain know. Butler was Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office at the time.

"Malsky always writes at great length," offered Rab, when we called him in his Cambridge outpost. "Indeed his memoirs are the longest known to man. When he came to see me at the Foreign Office, he also talked at great length. It was always very nice. Now I have said my piece and he has said his. Yes, but? Of course, he does not say that Russia would never go to war unless France had gone in, and as



France had no intention of going in Russia could not. It's quite fair of him to say he consulted de la Warr and myself, but then Munich happened the very next day and swamped everything." QED.

Ring back

THE SPANISH playboy bull-fighter Luis Miguel Dominguez is returning to the bullring after 10 years of whooping it up with the jet set. Luis Miguel, who once competed with Frank Sinatra for the attentions of Ava Gardner, will be putting on his "suit of lights" (designed, of course, by Picasso) in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands tomorrow.

If all goes well, he plans to star in another 60 corridas throughout Spain this year. But at 45, almost senile by bullfighting standards, Luis Miguel is carefully avoiding Madrid. He prefers, apparently, to dazzle foreign tourists in the seaside plazas rather than risk his neck in the bullring of Las Ventas. Six thousand pounds for an afternoon is quite enough, thank you.

Noble line

FOR THE first time that the economic co-operators and developers of Paris can remember, Britain has failed to send the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a ministerial meeting of OECD. Instead, the Tories are fielding a minor country side led by Michael Noble, the Minister of Trade.

All a great mystery, especially since the Americans have sent an impressive team, captained by the Secretary of State, and most other countries are represented either by Foreign Ministers or by Economic and Finance Ministers. Only the Germans have followed Britain's example, but Bonn has some justification. Walter Scheel, the Foreign Minister, is ill. Karl Schiller, the Finance Minister, is on his third honeymoon.

The British explanation for limiting representation to Mr Noble is that the OECD meeting is concentrating on trade rather than high finance. In fact, the Americans had hoped to steer OECD into accepting the sharing of burdens in the economic management of the West. France (of recent affection) has been leading European opposition, and has helped to dilute ideas for closer economic consultation. Britain evidently preferred to stay on the side lines.

ALL VERY well declaring your abortions—as leading French ladies did earlier this year, and as 973 leading German ladies have now done—but don't forget that abortion is still a matter for the lawyers as well as the doctors. Legal proceedings have been opened against two German film stars, Romy Schneider and Vera Tschernova, after their "confession" in the magazine "Stern." Their other signatories to the declaration face prosecution so far, unless the authorities hold the complaints to be trivial.

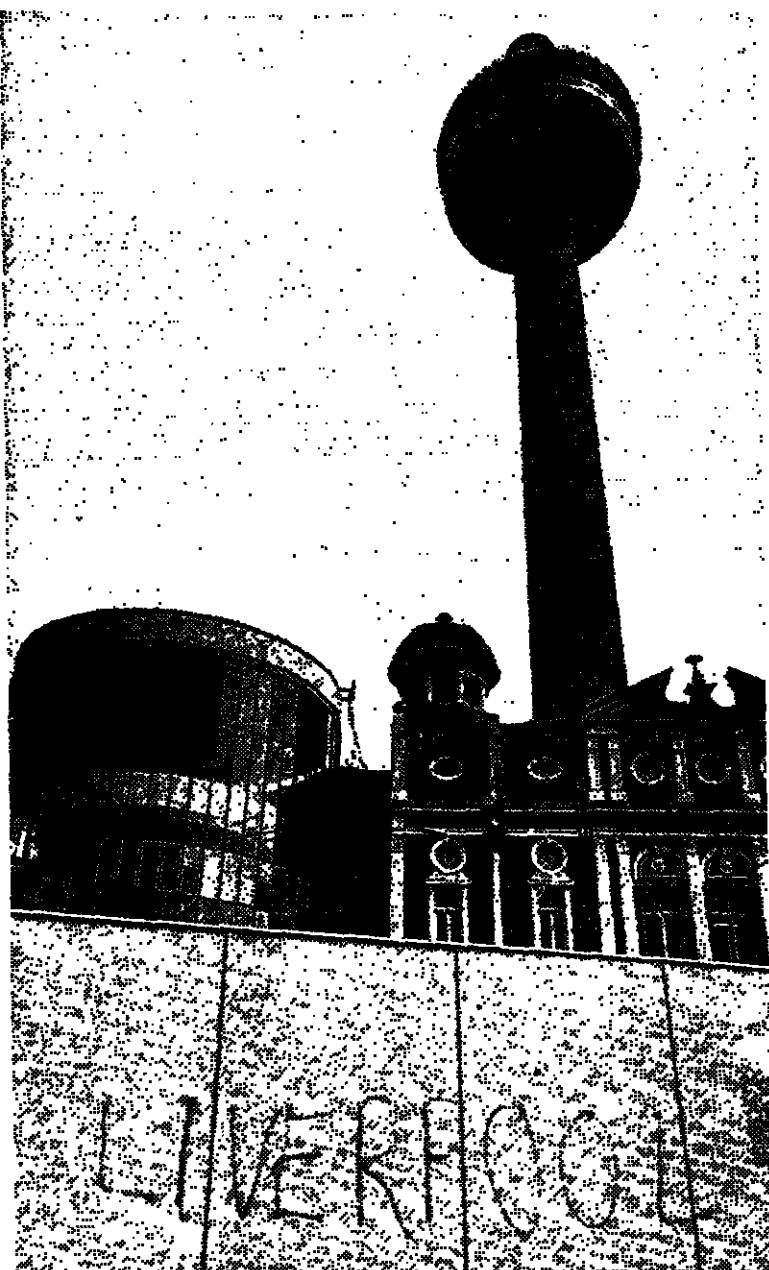
THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL

a five-page special report

pictures by Robert Smithies

The glories and the glooms

by John Ardill



THERE is a peculiar excitement about Liverpool that makes it an exciting place to be. It is, I suppose, something to do with it being a world port, although the mood traps you before you catch the explosive visual splendour of river, ships, and cranes or hear a foreign accent.

It is, certainly, something to do with the solid stature of its principal buildings. Few other provincial cities, surely, are so well served by public buildings, which establish an immediate and overpowering sense of presence as Liverpool is; most famously, I suppose, by the pierhead trilogy of Harbour Board, Cunard, and Liver Buildings although to my mind nothing can excel the magnificence of St George's Hall. And just to say that much is to risk odium for overlooking the superb warehouses and the presumptuous thrust of two twentieth-century cathedrals: homes of Mammon and God.

The whole of central Liverpool's townscape has a quality above the mundane, a stimulant given extra edge now by uncertainty as it is added to the city's change. There is, currently, a mélange of wasteland and wonderland: desolate empty acres giving way to the aerial fantasy of the tunnel relief roads, a symbol and a foretaste of the approaching swoop beneath the river.

But Liverpool's excitement is more than this. It is, as any local will tell you, much if not mostly to do with the character of its people, with their incisive, capacious and inventive wit, a rich primordial soup of verbal humour from which generations of professional comedians have sprung and have drawn sustenance.

Liverpoolian wit is witness of the city's exuberant vitality. And this is the nub of the question, the essence of the place, the whiteness and whyness of Liverpool's glories and glooms: it is a place which suffers from and revels in an almost pathological excess of vitality.

So many people, and with such a bumptious ability for winning against the odds. Throughout its modern history Liverpool has erupted in a nonstop population explosion. First by vast influxes of people, then by "natural" growth, the figures have, you might say, continued to swell. The birth rate is still the highest in the country.

Sheer growth of population rather than decline of traditional industries—throughout that has happened too—is the chief reason why Merseyside has and continues to need the support of development area status. The importation of thousands of new jobs—in the car industry, for example—has not kept pace with the need. But the problems brought by the population phenomenon do not end with numbers. There are chords in this "pop" scene—the Celtic elements, the large families, the heritage of immigration, poverty, and casual employment navvying or docking—which make for the record of labour unrest and unreliability which has bedevilled efforts to stabilise Merseyside's industrial base.

As some observers see it, large families in which someone is bound to be bringing home the bread engender a volatile and feckless labour force short on skills, inclined to drift from job to job, ever eager for an unofficial holiday, and always with one ear pricked for the shop stewards' whistle.

Many firms attracted to Merseyside by development area incentives have folded up or moved on not because it was a bad industrial location or because its people are incapable of doing the job they are given—one recent departing industrialist praised the "quite remarkable ability" of Liverpoolians to learn skills—but because high turnover, and absenteeism and wild-cattling make orderly production impossible.

And if, as others would have it, Liverpool's labour record is really no worse than anyone else's, then it has been so exuberantly self-projected as part of the city's psychedelically coloured image and the truth lacks verisimilitude.

History of innovation

But Liverpool's vitality is not all a matter of thorns and nettles. It has brought wealth and stature and a history of innovation as people with concern and humanity have struggled with appalling problems.

It's all of the late-flowering variety, though. Liverpool was not recorded in the Domesday Book and its latter-day satellites of Bootle and Skelmersdale seem to pre-date it. Liverpool, generator of new towns to house its exploding population, was a new town itself, created by letters patent of King John in 1207. He wanted a new port and sent burghesses to colonise the banks of the Mersey and the liver-coloured pool. (Eric Midwinter, director of the Liverpool Educational Priority Project, dispatches myths about the name in his recent book "Old Liverpool.")

Nothing much is thought to have happened for four hundred years; then the bomb exploded and kept on exploding and the fall-out began. Liverpool waxed on salt trading and slave trading—how important this was to the port's growing fortunes authorities dispute—and above all cotton trading. The ships grew bigger in size and number, and ventured farther, and steam and iron came to add a new dimension. The turnpikes and the canals and the railways pushed in to stretch the industrial and trading hinterland. And the immigrants came rolling down the Welsh Hills and surging across the Irish Sea. Sailors, adventurers, and immigrants made Liverpool dirty, dangerous, and diseased, overcrowded, undernourished, sewerless, squalid, and sinful.

An isolated town of 5,000 in 1700, Liverpool had 77,000 people a century later and a century after that had ballooned to 685,000. In the first half of 1847, at the height of the potato famine, some 300,000

Irish sailed into Liverpool, and between 60,000 and 80,000 of them stayed, many thousands, it is said, crammed into cellars that had been closed years before. Mortal epidemics of cholera, typhus, and smallpox and the monstrous public filth eventually brought to Liverpool the country's first proper public health legislation, and with it the first medical officer of health and first borough engineer.

It brought, as well, the first public wash houses, the first slum clearance schemes, and municipal water supplies and sewerage systems which were among the first.

There was more innovation in the 1930s when the depression brought a particular toll on a place still heavily dependent on ships and shipping and docks and transport generally. Liverpool, along with Jarrow, became the only town to have statutory powers to acquire land, build factories, and offer loans to attract industries. This gave rise to the industrial estates at Aintree and Speke and, after the war, at Kirkby.

But this was when Liverpool had gone into a decline. Up to the early part of this century it had enjoyed, with only minor setbacks, a steady, and sometimes, dramatic, growth of prosperity, much of it self-generated, and much of it contributing to the growing wealth generally of the kingdom and the empire.

The slaves which Liverpool's eighteenth-century mayors trafficked in grew cotton. Liverpool brought home the cotton and set Lancashire's mills turning. Liverpool exported the cotton, and opened a trade way to the East. External events helped, of course. In 1813 the East India Company and the Port of London lost their monopoly of the Eastern trade. And in 1889 the Suez Canal opened and Liverpool built and owned steamships came into their own.

In 32 years from 1825, 21 new docks were opened. By the mid-1850s 1.5 million bales of cotton were being imported, and 1,000 million yards of cotton exported, along with 250,000 tons of coal and 315,000 tons of iron. Between 1858 and 1914 the net registered tonnage of shipping using the port rose from 4.4 million to 19 million tons.

As Liverpool's economy and population grew, the city expanded in waves across Lancashire and the Wirral. First the dockers and labourers and artisans were pushed out of the city centre, then the business and professional classes, to form their own residential bands around the original core. Dr Midwinter says in his book "Bootle, where Gladstone said wild roses grow in the village centre, was in quick succession rural retreat, merchant suburb, artisan quarter, and dockland. As the docks pushed north, the middle classes followed the suburban railway through Crosby to Southport. Similarly, in the south, aided by the ferry boats and the Mersey Tunnel, the migration to the Wirral commenced and has yet to end, as more and more people gathered, like so many Jacobites, 'over the water'."

Immense human problems

The constant pushing out of people has left Liverpool today as in earlier times with immense human problems, and with exciting answers: the dreadful inner city slums and the Shelter neighbourhood development project SNAP; the soulless outer estates shaped by the acute necessity simply to provide roofs; and a corporation now refining a philosophy of corporate planning, of seeing all the necessities of life together as inseparable.

Liverpool's prosperity is increasingly tied up with the region around it. Its workers

are housed in overspill estates and new towns like Runcorn and Skelmersdale which are planned for them, or they find their own houses in Warrington or Wigan, which is not strictly according to plan, and become commuters. Its road transport, relatively well catered for within the city, is dependent on a national motorway network which has so far passed it by, but is now striking out towards the city. The building of barrages across the Dee may create a new city and a vast new playground "across the water." These changes and challenges will be reflected in the reorganisation of local government which will make Merseyside a metropolitan area, and in the forthcoming regional strategic study of the North-west which will chart how and where the region's growing need for houses and jobs and recreation will be met.

This article has stressed some of the problems brought about by Liverpool's people, but many will tell you that her people will be Liverpool's salvation. In a new history of the port, Francis Hyde, had dock Professor of Economic History at Liverpool University, ends on this optimistic note, that "Liverpool's capacity for recovery, in times of adversity, has been that of the capacity of men and women to act in defence of their river and their port. It is a spirit which may take a variety of forms, from defiance in the face of aerial bombardment to the vociferous rivalry between the supporters of the two First Division football teams. The hope must be that the native intelligence of Merseyside's own citizens will be adequate for the promotion of her continuing prosperity, for the preservation of a dynamic self-interest and for the application of that self-interest in the wider perspective of Britain and the world as a whole."

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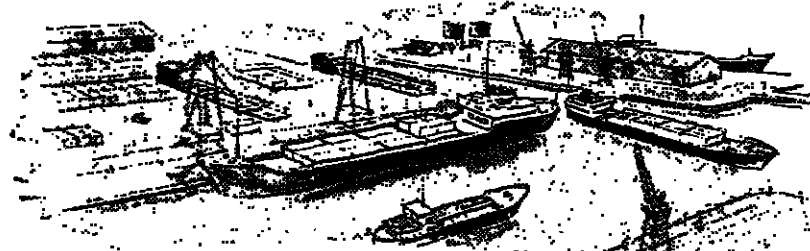
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Your guide to good Liverpooling

To help visitors get the most out of Liverpool—and to help anyone who would just like to know what makes the city tick—here's a brief guide to what goes on and what the main places of interest are.

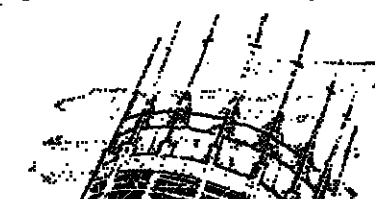
Liverpool is Britain's biggest export port and is situated right at the heart of the country's major industrial region. Merchant banks, commodity exchanges and insurance brokers offer on-the-spot services and a first-class road and rail network provides direct access to Britain's home markets.



Linked through freightliner terminals to the seaport is Liverpool Airport. With one of the most advanced runways in Europe it ensures speedy delivery of freight to every part of the globe.



The arts are alive and well in Liverpool. Some of the world's greatest old masters are at the Walker Art Gallery... a lot of the big names of tomorrow can be seen at the biennial John Moores' Exhibition... local artists are showcased at the Bluecoats Arts Centre and music lovers have the Liverpool Philharmonic—one of Britain's most celebrated orchestras.



The Anglican one is built in traditional gothic style from red sandstone worked by stonemasons. In the words of John Betjeman it is 'one of the great buildings of the world'.



In June this year Liverpool's second Mersey Tunnel will be opened by Her Majesty The Queen. Linking Liverpool and Wallasey—a distance of 1½ miles—it will relieve the existing Tunnel of the congestion caused by an ever-increasing flow of traffic. It will carry two 12-foot lanes served by special 8-lane approach roads. Work on the new Tunnel has been an international affair, involving Polish, Irish, Scots, Hungarian and Welsh miners as well as local men.

Their efforts will be more than appreciated by Liverpool's peak-hour motorists.

Authority: Mersey Tunnel Joint Committee.
Contractors: Marples Ridgway Limited.

Lovers of good food are more than well catered for by restaurants, in and around Liverpool. Of special interest is the observation platform and revolving restaurant at the top of the 450 feet high St. John's Beacon.



Liverpool has five 'live' theatres and they are all thriving. Amongst these is the Playhouse, which arouses much interest architecturally in addition to its attractions as a theatre. Situated in the city centre, it is a brilliantly-conceived blend of Georgian and 20th-century styles.

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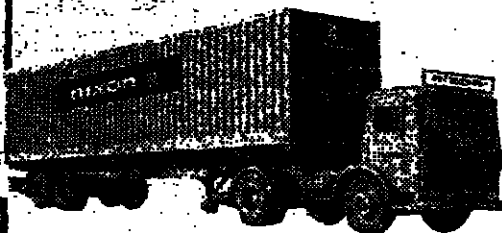
To Charles Gillis, City Public Relations Officer, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L69 2DH. Please let me have more information about Liverpool. I should like this to be of a general nature. I am particularly interested in industry and commerce. (Please tick which)

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LIVERPOOL

IN THE SPACE of a year the number of people without a job on Merseyside has risen by 11,000. The unemployment total of 42,884 means that roughly one adult in 20 is now out of work.

These figures, while far from being the worst that Merseyside has ever known, provide a clue to attitudes among those who still have a job. Bold Government measures of the past to attract new industries ought, by now, to have banished the basic insecurity that hovers over every man and woman with a job on Merseyside. The area's economic problems, however, are so deep and complex that the aid granted to the area could only have succeeded, if there had been a long period of national economic stability. As it is, Merseyside has remained particularly sensitive to national fluctuations, some of which have been reflected in redundancies in the glass, tyre, and engineering industries.

Insecurity persists and with it the distrust that has always marked labour relations across a wide range of industries in the Liverpool area. The roots go very deep; as a major seaport, docks and shipping have dominated the employment market on Merseyside for most of this century. Both have notoriously bad labour relations.

Shop stewards

The decasualisation of dock labour under the first stage of the Devlin plan in 1967 appeared to mark the end of many of the uncertainties that had existed. The inequities of the casual labour system have now gone and dockers are allocated in an orderly fashion along the Mersey waterfront. But the changes inspired by Devlin have merely served to rearrange matters and to formalise them. One consequence of the scheme has been the emergence of an official shop steward organisation which is now the real power on the Mersey docks. The steward does

the negotiating for piecework rates, can influence the dockers in taking lightning strike action or not, and has—so all intents and purposes—the right to replace the old unofficial strike leader who inspired most of the stoppages of the past against union advice.

Three factors are influencing the state of labour behaviour on the docks at present. One is the financial crisis facing the port authority, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (part of which has been blamed by the board on a bad strike record); the second is the difficult and protracted negotiations going on to arrive at a new wage system to replace the hazard-ridden piecework system. The third—perhaps the most ominous from the dockers' point of view—is the surplus of labour which has existed on the docks in recent months.

For some years the port has been short of labour, a fact which has strengthened the dockers' bargaining position. Shop stewards have consistently resisted recruitment on the grounds that containerisation and the wider use of mechanisation would, in any case, lead to a gradual reduction in the number of dockers needed. The fact that the port now has a labour surplus before such innovations can possibly have had an effect, is itself serious. It could mean that the port is already losing custom because of its bad strike record. What ever the cause, the situation is

Solidarity on the labour front

by Geoffrey Whiteley

likely to have a salutary effect on the leaders of waterfront labour. One mistake that is often made in assessing labour relations on Merseyside is to ascribe the trouble to politically motivated militance. Such militance unquestionably exists but on Merseyside they are largely a byproduct of the dockside-workshop spirit which believes in presenting the employer—and sometimes the unions too—with a united front. The unique bond that exists between workers across a range of industries is the factor which makes labour relations on Merseyside different from those anywhere else.

The workers are more independent than those of other regions and less inclined to be intimidated by authority, whatever its source. The recent defiance of management and union by 70 striking boiler-makers at the Cammell Laird shipyard in Birkenhead is typical of the fierce, go-it-alone attitude that characterises a Merseyside strike.

The attitude has spread to the car plants opened on Merseyside by Ford, Vauxhall, and the Triumph car section of the British Leyland Motor Corporation. Labour for these plants—where about fifty thousand jobs have been created—has been drawn from all sorts of casual and semi-skilled occupations in an area which pre-

viously had no comparable mass production industries. The hard discipline of the assembly line has been difficult for many Merseyside workers to accept.

The significance of this set of circumstances has not been lost on the trade unions. When the car firms made their huge investments on Merseyside their plants were built as integral parts of their national production processes. At Ford's Halewood factory, for instance, a large section is responsible for building all the transmission units used in Ford vehicles produced in Britain.

Wages policy

With such productive power in the area, it is possible for the unions to shape a wages policy on Merseyside that will benefit their members employed elsewhere in the companies. Given the Merseyside tradition for a militant stand, such a policy is already having its effect. There is little doubt that the pressure brought by shop floor workers on Merseyside is a factor behind recent settlements which have given Ford workers an increase of up to 30 per cent and 28 per cent at Vauxhall.

Is the bad labour image on Merseyside justified? The area certainly has a predominance of those industries with a high strike incidence—docks and cars. Nevertheless, the incidence

of strikes on Merseyside was, for a long time, about six or seven times the national average.

The ratio has declined, mainly as the result of an increase in national strike figures, rather than because of any improvement on Merseyside. But there are signs that a period of comparative stability may be on the way. The port's serious difficulties should lead to even more earnest negotiations to arrive at a new pay deal for the dockers that would meet both the workers' aspirations for high earnings and the employers' need for higher productivity. The falling labour demand on the docks has already created a more balanced negotiating situation.

The new car industry agreements appear likely to satisfy pay aspirations for the next 18 months to two years, although they will do little to prevent the spontaneous combustion that is inherent in most car factories whether on Merseyside or elsewhere. Given comparative peace on the assembly lines and a period of stability on the docks, Merseyside could within three years or so be well on the way to killing off its image of militancy for the sake of it. If it can do that the industrial investors who are essential to the area's recovery would soon be queuing to get sites on Merseyside.

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Means to the end of a tunnel

by James Nicholson

WHEN the new Mersey Tunnel opens to the public on June 28 the first round of cheers will undoubtedly go up from the frustrated army of daily commuters from Wallasey. The Wallasey approach to the present Mersey Tunnel is through the Birkenhead Docks. When high tide is at 9 am cars queue at the bridges to make way for ships. Approach roads to the new tunnel avoid the dock.

When the next cheer will be heard is difficult to say. For the planners these are times of flux. It is clear from the Merseyside land use transportation study completed in 1969 and from the public utterances of Liverpool corporation that the rate of economic, technological, and environmental change is now too great to draw up a single final plan for the development of transport on Merseyside. What the study did was to identify the most efficient means of coping with future movements of people and goods on Merseyside.

But even in choosing suitable alternatives there are important factors which at present cannot be calculated. Population growth on Merseyside for example is expected—but the degree of expansion is uncertain, it might be anything up to two millions by 1990. No one is able to calculate or prepare to guess at the rate of economic development on Merseyside. Will more new manufacturing industry come in or will most expansion be in the service sector as it always has been on Merseyside? If Merseyside is to grow as the centre of distribution for the future of the port is vitally important.

The future?

But what, in spite of the massive investment in new developments like Seacroft container terminal and in the light of worsening labour relations, is the future of the port? These questions will decide where development will take place, where people will work, where they will live, how far they will travel and by what means.

Then there are wider issues with which this country will be grappling in the immediate future. They are the problems of the environment, pollution, traffic congestion, and the motorcar itself. At the present rate of growth of car owner-

ship how much longer can cities allow the motorcar into the centre? At the present rate of atmospheric pollution from car exhausts how much longer can the production and purchase of motorcars be allowed to continue unchecked? Answers to questions of this sort and probably to others undreamed of will have to be found before the real value of the new tunnel can be assessed.

The only immediately obvious advantage of the new tunnel is that by easing congestion in the old tunnel it will make access to an exit from the docks a little quicker for road freight. Because approach roads to the new tunnel, unlike the old one, will carry traffic well out of the city centres on each bank of the river, it may help to ease congestion in these areas.

But this presupposes that traffic volume will stay static for some time. New highways do not solve traffic problems except in the short term. They generate more traffic. If the new tunnel makes the crossing of the Mersey easier more people will feel inclined to do it and eventually both the old and the new tunnel will become congested and everyone will be back to square one.

An easier crossing will certainly have effects farther south which might benefit some people but not others. Two years ago the Hunt Commission made the point that more and more people working on Merseyside were going to live in the pleasant surroundings of North-East Wales. Even at that time this was involving local authorities in more expenditure on education, housing, and other social amenities, placing an unduly heavy financial burden on them without providing compensating ratings income from industry. Clearly if the new tunnel makes the journey to North East Wales easier the tendency is likely to grow.

None of this can be more than conjecture at this stage and it may be taking too gloomy a view. The new tunnel will be an important link in the national motorway system eventually linking Merseyside to London, South Wales, Scotland, and Yorkshire. It may be another step towards making the movement of industry and people easier, making markets more accessible, and removing the insularity and sense of remoteness which is partly a

cause of Merseyside's economic problems.

But information on which to make an assessment of the real value of the real tunnel is difficult to come by. The Mersey Tunnel Joint Committee is unable to provide such a fundamental forecast as how many people or how much traffic is likely to pass through the new tunnel. It is even difficult to find out exactly how many people cross the Mersey to and from work in a day by the three available means of transport.

On the other hand information about the engineering problems and the drama of building the new tunnel and the old one is available in detail and abundance to anyone who asks for it. The statistics must be fascinating to engineers and schoolboys.

The mole

Length of roadway in the old tunnel, 2.15 miles; gradient 1 in 30; 1.2 million tons of rock clay and gravel excavated in the building; 7.4 million gallons of water pumped out at the rate of 4,300 gallons per minute; total length of telephone wire and electric cable in the old tunnel nearly 600 miles; it contains 1 million iron bolts and most fascinating of all, has 140 miles of caulked between segments of the cast-iron lining. It took 11 years to build and cost nearly £8 millions. It is used by 50,000 vehicles per day.

Unlike the old tunnel which was built by pick, shovel, muscle, sweat, and explosives, the new one has been excavated by a gigantic machine called a mole which can chew a 36ft-diameter hole through solid rock. No doubt when they have been calculated the detailed facts and figures about the new tunnel will be no less impressive than those of the old one.

This tendency to be dazzled by engineering skill rather than the contribution it makes to the quality of life is the story of the past 150 years of technological advance. We are only now beginning to understand the price we might have to pay for this kind of progress in the form of destruction of our living space. In our kind of politics it is generally unacceptable to let the end justify the means. In planning it is equally unacceptable to let the means, no matter how technically beautiful, to justify the end.

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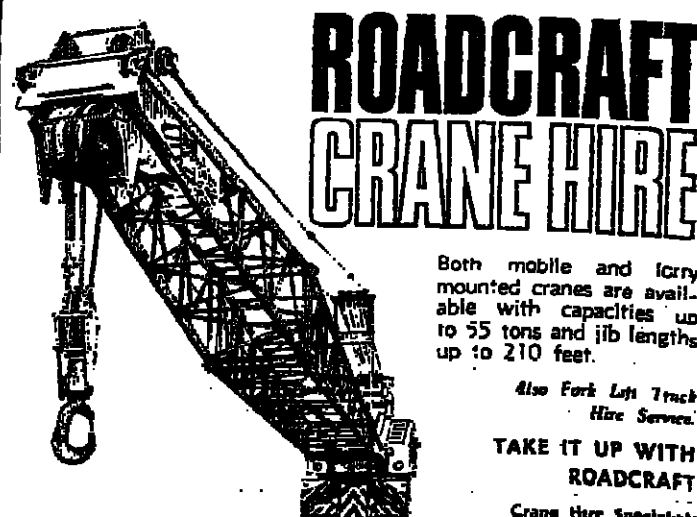
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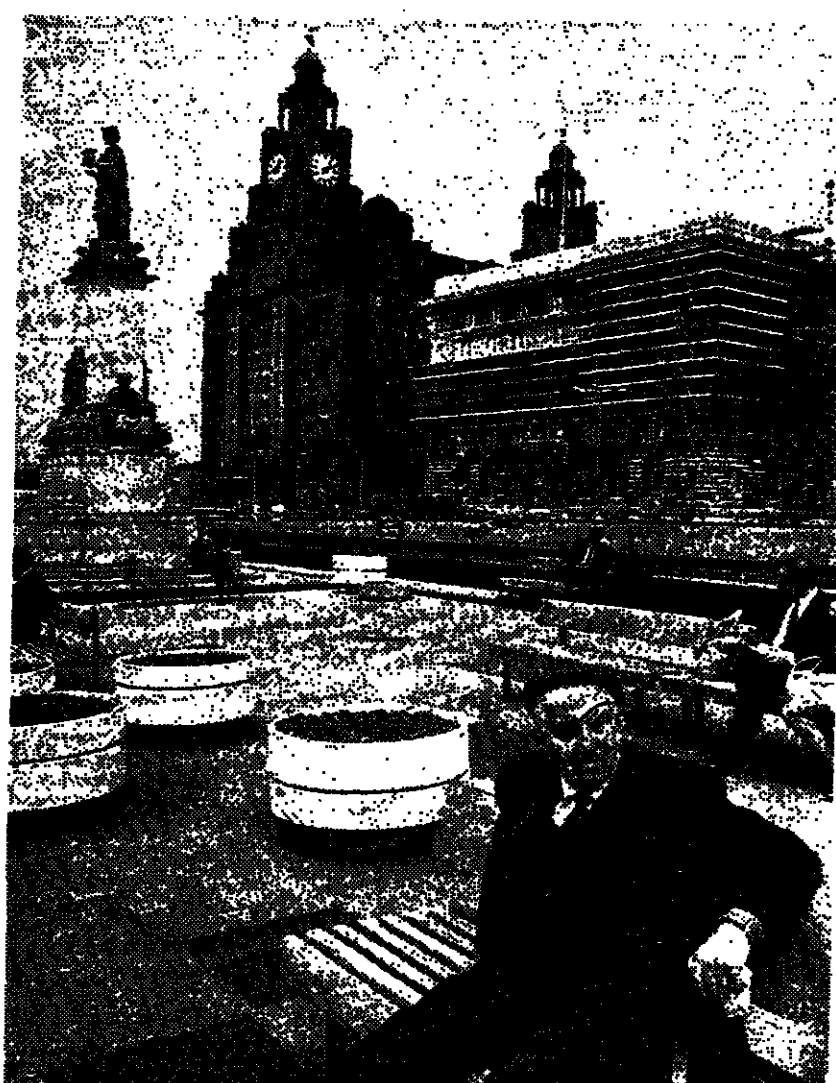
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Two aspects of Liverpool. Left: the Liver and Cunard buildings, and below: Cases Street



pictures by Robert Smithies

6 The real problem facing Liverpool and its inadequately housed families is one of urban decay and multi-deprivation, of which bad housing is only one symptom. . . . With bad housing goes bad health, vice, prostitution, crime, racialism, and unemployment 9

Statistics that miss the main point

James Nicholson on the city's housing problem

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POWERING above Liverpool's central residential area is the Anglican Cathedral. It is gigantic, splendid and, as cathedrals go, new. In fact it is still in the increasingly expensive process of being built. Scrawled on the wall overlooking St James's Road are the words "Jesus Christ had no home like too many people in Liverpool."

The protest, though bitter and apocalyptic, really misses the point about homelessness in Liverpool.

Liverpool Corporation was the first in the country ever to build local authority houses. That was in 1888. They were built not far from the city centre in Liverpool 5, they have been maintained and modernised, and are still in occupation. Liverpool has remained very much in the vanguard both for the number of houses and their quality. Many built in the 1920s and 1930s are still in demand by prospective council house tenants and would-be owner-occupiers. Since the Second World War the city has continued to tackle its housing problem with considerable energy. There are now 50,000 council houses within the city boundary. In general its policy has been one of tearing down slums in the central area and rehousing the occupants in inevitably soulless developments and new towns on the outer perimeter. In the past ten years 7,000 families have been rehoused in Runcorn, Skelmersdale, Winsford, and elsewhere. This basically remains the policy for the future. In 1966 the corporation scheduled 18,000 houses for demolition in the city centre, virtually the entire residential area. Demolition is proceeding.

Burdensome rents

Today the feeling in the city planning office is that Liverpool's housing problem is nearly solved. This is certainly true to the extent that the waiting lists for council houses are getting shorter and the demand appears to be less.

But the main causes of this include the fact that rising building costs have placed council-house rents out of reach of large numbers of poor people. With rents running at about £4 a week they are becoming more burdensome than mortgage payments. More and more people are tending to move out of the city to become owner-occupiers of private houses or if they stay in the city are trying to buy the older council house. This demand is being met because numbers of tenants from the older council properties are also moving out

as they decide to acquire properties of their own.

There are, however, still 40,000 dwellings in Liverpool which fall below the minimum standards of amenity. Most of them are occupied by people who cannot either afford mortgages or the rent for council houses. A high proportion of these older houses are capable of improvement to bring them up to the minimum standard and the corporation is currently paying enormous attention to the improvement of existing dwellings.

This policy is being pursued with considerable success in Kensington Fields, a general improvement area in Liverpool, a mile east of the city centre. In this area there are 1,257 houses, 35 per cent of which have all the basic amenities, while only 12 per cent lack everything but a sink, and roughly 50 per cent are lacking some amenities. To improve the houses in this area to the required standard will cost on average £350 per house. This will involve the local authority in spending £750,000 in grants over the next three years.

But like the graffiti on the Anglican Cathedral these statistics of achievement may also be missing the point.

The real problem facing Liverpool and its inadequately housed families is one of urban decay and multi-deprivation, of which bad housing is only one symptom. This problem is not unique. What is happening in Liverpool 8 is also happening in the Gorbals, Watts County, and the Lehen of Munich. With the bad housing goes bad health, vice, prostitution, crime, racialism, and unemployment. There is a general vortex of social decline from which the chances of escape for the individual caught in it are nil.

Liverpool has at least 25,000 families desperately in need of rehousing, but also desperately in need of help with problems such as those listed. The problem of Liverpool's hard core of homeless is not one to which the city's past housing policy can be applied with any real hope of success. The policies are too narrow. It is a community problem which must be tackled on a broader front. Social, educational, health, and environment policies must somehow coalesce if the problem is ever to be solved.

Local authorities tend in general to be highly departmentalised. Personalities and requirements of one department so often clash with the requirements and personalities of others. Instead of advancing upon community problems in a broad united front they found themselves

competing with each other for available funds and priorities.

Disposal of funds and priorities are determined or heavily influenced by political considerations. In Liverpool and other major cities neither the policies of the Left nor the Right seriously take account of the minority of deprived and wholly poor people who exist in areas like Liverpool 8. They are too poor and too much of a minority to be allowed a rôle in a society where political interest is divided. The final analysis only by relative differences in affluence. It is this situation which in 1970 led to the setting up of the Shelter neighbourhood action project in the Granby Road area of Liverpool 8.

Liverpool Corporation is by no means blind to the problem or indeed to the kind of solution it should be seeking. It welcomed the establishment of SNAP and has collaborated with it. The main task of SNAP at this stage of its development, is one of communication. It has sought to find out from the residents what they think they really need, not only in housing but in the other areas mentioned, and having done this has hoped them to obtain the aid and benefits to which they are legally entitled.

Solidarity

People who are acutely deprived tend to be inarticulate and it is a fact of life in this country that middle-class and substantial working-class people, aware of their rights and able to express themselves can get action out of bureaucrats, doctors, the police, and petty officials where the deprived, ill-clad, and inarticulate fail. SNAP's efforts in trying to right this imbalance are enormously important. But the way it has been done may be even more significant. SNAP is making it possible for residents of Granby to identify common interests and to make them into a group. It is partly because they lack cohesion as a community that they lack power to help themselves.

There are already indications that this experiment is succeeding at Liverpool. Whether it could succeed in other big cities like Leeds, Bradford, Birmingham, or Glasgow is open to question.

The ethos of Liverpool in general is one of solidarity, independence, and neighbourliness. It manifests itself in almost every sphere of activity, the arts, industry, the unions. Whatever its origin the important thing about this quality of Liverpool is that it is emerging in the SNAP area according to Des McConaghy, leader of the experiment.

It is vital in generating that sense of community which is absent from most slum areas and which is the reason why they remain slums.

But before the problem of urban decay and multi-deprivation can be tackled on a wide front other improvements as



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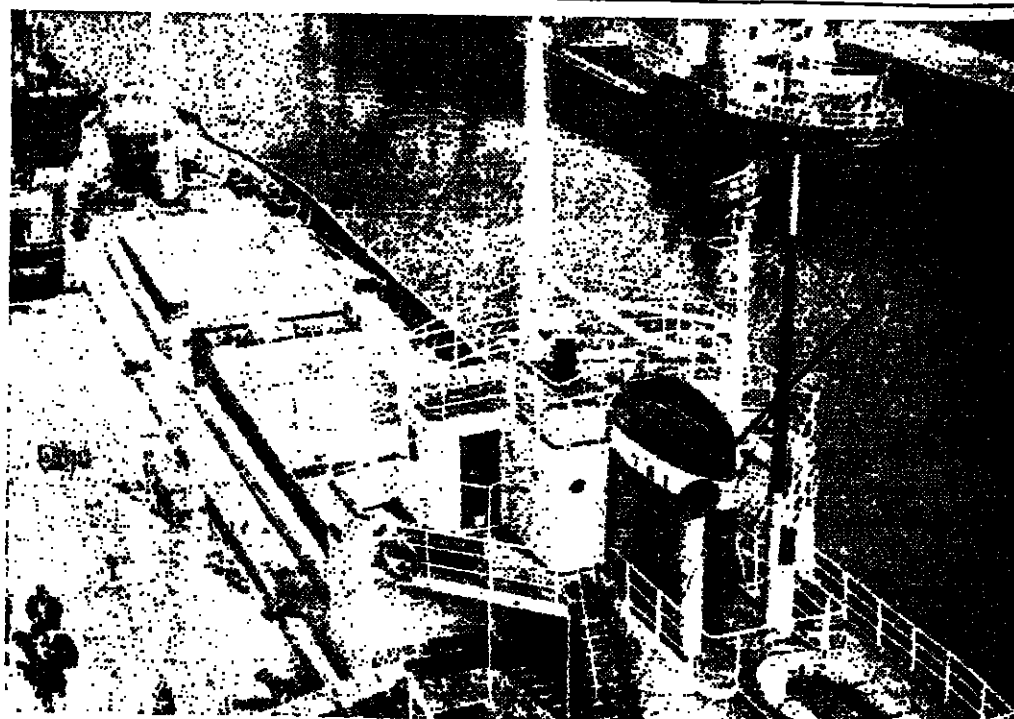
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Any proud Liverpudlian will tell you it didn't all start with the Beatles... and as the names drop from our lips in the full flow of civic pride we will tell you it didn't all end with the Beatles

A fruitful volcano

Gillian Reynolds on the arts in Liverpool

TO outsiders who know the city only through its artistic exports, Liverpool must seem to be some kind of unique cultural volcano, erupting every now and again and sending musicians, poets, painters, comedians, playwrights, sculptors, novelists, and actors all over the national artistic landscape. And any proud Liverpudlian will tell you it didn't all start with the Beatles either. Before them there was Sir Thomas Beecham, Robt. Wilton, Rex Harrison, Tommy Handley, Arthur Askey, Frankie Vaughan, George Melly, Alan Owen, Rita Tushingham, and John McGrath, and as the names drop from our lips in the full flow of civic pride we will tell you it didn't all end with the Beatles.

It can give a false impression, this epic roll-call of our native stars. It makes it sound as if there is nothing going on culturally in the city now, and nothing, in fact, could be further from the truth. To begin with, there is in Liverpool a strong and thriving tradition of municipal support for the arts. The most recent estimate of the total expenditure of the Arts and Culture Subcommittee of the City Council was £1.7 million. This includes the money spent by the city on its highly estimable art galleries, museums, and libraries as well as the estimated £115,000 which went to support those arts other than those provided by the corporation, that is to theatres, orchestras, the Merseyside Arts Association, and visiting shows and exhibitions.

Financial support

The Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society speaks highly of the degree of financial support and enthusiasm they receive from the city. There are six councillors on the committee and they are credited with being really involved in the musical life of the society and the city. There is, of course, a great tradition of concert-going

in Liverpool, stretching back to the foundation of the Philharmonic Society in 1840, and the health and strength of music interest in the city can be gauged from the consistently high attendance at concerts at the Phil. But even if one takes into account the fact that the Phil is a very comfortable hall, where you can see and hear well even from the cheapest seat, and even if one gives all due credit to enlightened city fathers who help to foot the bills, one comes down to the fact that the musical policy at the Phil has the happy knack of managing to be generously comprehensive as well as ingenious and adventurous.

The musical consciousness of the city can also be directly linked to its educational policy. Music plays a very real part in every child's primary and secondary education, with instrumental teaching available from the age of 7 on and emphasis being laid on the child's appreciating music and singing as a participant as well as a member of an audience. The education committee organises 30 school concerts a year at the Phil, so that each child between 7 and 16 should have at least one musical experience. It is like to hear a real world-famous orchestra in their city's own concert hall.

Not that the city's music begins and ends at the Phil. On the contrary, it stands the two cathedrals, which in addition to their regular orthodox attractions provide concerts and recitals throughout the year. And just down the hill is the Bluecoat, where the Liverpool Mozart Orchestra and the Lieder Circle hold their concerts.

The Bluecoat Society of Arts is housed in one of the prettiest and most historic buildings in Liverpool and is a charitable trust which was set up to

maintain the building and to foster the arts in every way. It rents studios and offices to painters, sculptors, potters, musicians, and architects, and offers, in addition to its concert hall, an exhibition gallery and print workshop. It is also the headquarters of a dozen or so autonomous cultural societies, including the Merseyside Arts Association. A couple of years ago the sculptor Arthur Dooley organised a demonstration against what he considered to be the exclusivity of the Bluecoat's activities and won for the amateur painters of Merseyside the right to hang their work on the railings of the Bluecoat every Saturday, a venture which brings colour to the city centre, closer to some of the Bluecoat's own artists and chaos to the traffic flow.

Fire theatres

When I was a child there were five theatres to be taken to in Liverpool. There was variety at the Empire, the Shakespeare, and the Pavilion. There were touring plays, pre- or post West End at the Royal Court, and at the Playhouse there was the Liverpool Repertory Company. The Pavilion has long since gone over to bingo, the Shakespeare is a cabaret-restaurant, the Empire stands closed most of the year. The Royal Court has survived threats to close it and looks as if it will stagger on a while yet, which is just as well, for touring ballet, opera, or the big State theatre companies?

The Playhouse goes on treading the traditional repertory middle-of-the-road, and enters next autumn its Grand Jubilee season as the longest established repertory company in Britain. We have also had for some years now a second rep at the Everyman Theatre which aims to provide the

sometimes painfully apathetic audiences with new works, new approaches, and new theatrical techniques.

Last season the Everyman put on more new plays than ever and while the critics loved almost all of them, the public stayed away. They did turn up en masse, for "Waiting for Godot" and "Entertaining Mr. Sloan" but for the new plays, works by nationally interesting names like John McGrath, Charles Wood, and Cecil Taylor, they couldn't seem to be tempted in. But next season the Everyman will go on trying with a new play by John McGrath, with a possible adaptation of 1984, and with a double-sided Christmas show, written by Christopher Bond, "Simple Simon" for children, in the afternoons and "Not so Simple Simon" for adults, at night.

Liverpool also has a municipally supported amateur theatre, the Neptune, which will open its third season in the autumn with "Romeo and Juliet" and after "Jack and the Beanstalk" and a Vernon Symvalne farce at Christmas, hopes to put on William Fairchild's "Poor Horace" next March, and "Look up your Daughters" in May. There are also tentative plans to branch out next year into "Neptune Opera".

Meanwhile the poets still read at O'Connor's Tavern, the groups still come and go in the clubs, Adrian Henri and Sam Walsh are still painting, the novelists are still turning out the pages, and the playwrights like Neville Smith and Eric Colthart on television and E. A. Whitehead on the stage with "The Poursome" are still cracking the London scene before Liverpool is ready for them. The cultural volcano is still, in fact, in fruitful eruption.

Educating the rising generations

by Peter Mytton-Davies

THE greatest problem facing people responsible for education in Liverpool is Liverpool itself. Not that the rising generation there is either more- or less-willing to be educated than the rising generation anywhere else. Liverpool, in spite of its rather magnificent buildings and attractively gardened open spaces in the centre, is overcrowded.

Move away from the centre and, very quickly, you find yourself driving through suburbs whose modest streets are closely packed with small houses.

There are so many miles of these modest streets that the very real efforts the City is making to improve its suburbs will surely occupy the attention of some of those who have yet to start school. The suburbs, quite a lot has already been done the job, by its nature and extent, is long term.

In the meanwhile Liverpool's generations continue to rise in the crowded suburbs and must, somehow, be given schooling. The population of around 700,000 which the authority has to look after, some 129,000 were of school age at the beginning of the present decade. Considering the size of the problem and the environmental factors, which Liverpool's rising generations achieve the goal of becoming educated is perhaps agreeably astonishing.

As one of the largest educational authorities in the country Liverpool is responsible for over 400 establishments. There are some half dozen nursery schools, and 376 primary schools with a total of 71,908 pupils. The 90 secondary schools are attended by 46,698 students, and the special schools by rather more than three and a half thousand.

Comprehensive?

Will Liverpool swing to the comprehensive school system?

The question is delicately balanced and, at the time of writing, is under active consideration. The City already has at least one comprehensive school of which it is very proud. This is Netherley County Comprehensive School designed for some 1,500 students and run on the "house" system. The list of governors, headed by Alderman C. Dickinson, chairman of the Liverpool Education Committee, must make impressive reading to any ratepayers parent with sufficient knowledge of local conditions to nov the dedication with which Liverpool's educational programme is tackled.

Whatever the trend in education which emerges in Liverpool during this decade, the picture is likely to remain high, even though the number of pupils seems likely to decline. Currently expenditure is running at just under £27 millions net or slightly below £381 millions gross. To keep up the high standard set in a City with Liverpool's problems, bound to cost money. Informed

opinion accepts this and, on the whole, regards the money as being well spent.

Liverpool's attitude towards special schools for the handicapped has always been progressive - a fact which has been demonstrated by the special educational facilities available for children who are not able to benefit from attending ordinary schools. These facilities include schools for the deaf and partially hearing, for the physically handicapped, the epileptic, the maladjusted, the physically handicapped, the delicate, and children with speech difficulties. Today, however, while special schools continue to be important, there is a feeling that some children who might be expected to attend them could benefit from mixing and learning with the children in ordinary schools.

Another area in which the Liverpool Education Committee has done some pioneering has been in connection with the Department of Education and Science's Educational Priority Area project. This was introduced in 1967 for the Flower Report's recommendation that "deprived" areas should receive special treatment. Besides Liverpool, London, Birmingham, and the West Riding were the areas chosen for pilot schemes. According to Mr. C. P. R. Clarke, Liverpool's Director of Education, the project has four objectives: to raise educational standards; to lend support and encouragement to teachers; to interest parents in their children's education; to cement links between school and community.

The work was centred on Paddington Comprehensive School, Liverpool, which opened in September, 1968, and eight primary schools serving this comprehensive school also took part in the scheme. At first, interest was considerable. Then, perhaps predictably, it flagged. Recently it has revived and Liverpool is now busy working out for itself a project which, one day, may become a pattern for other places.

Perhaps no other educational establishment demonstrates the intensity of the city's problems quite as dramatically as Liverpool's Polytechnic. Formed in 1970 from what were the Colleges of Art and Design, Building, Commerce, and Technology, the Polytechnic is at present housed in various buildings scattered about the city. The Rector, Dr. Gerald Bulmer, and the Senior Administrative Officer, Mr. Hugh Begley, both feel that shortage of suitable accommodation is, at the present time, a more acute problem than finance.

With a need for accommodation adequate for the Poly-

technic's responsibilities of processing some 15,000 students a year, it is difficult to see how a suitable building capable of taking the whole establishment under one roof can be found in the centre of Liverpool. Nevertheless those in charge of the Polytechnic seem determined to solve their problems and they probably will. It may be that some of the less complex educational activities will eventually be hived off the Polytechnic to free this institution for concentrating on higher educational matters. Certainly the plan seems to be to consolidate during the coming year rather than attempt to expand the number of different courses available.

Perhaps this is hardly surprising when it is appreciated that the Polytechnic already has half a dozen faculties: art and design, business and management studies, construction humanities and social studies; engineering; science. In addition there is a range of courses in such subjects as accountancy, architecture, building, law, librarianship, mathematics, navigation, physics, planning and surveying.

The University of Liverpool has achieved a reputation which already goes far beyond the City and, indeed, outside Britain. Like the Polytechnic the University is interested in many subjects and, again like the Polytechnic the Colleges of the University and its many departments are scattered over an area of the city. However, the University is probably the better housed for its buildings are more or less concentrated in the University complex which is approached by Brownlow Hill from the centre of the city.

The academics

The academics, although not necessarily shy, are busy. Liverpool University works so hard that, in spite of the efforts of its public relations officer, Mr. David T. Bamber, it is very difficult to see senior staff at short notice. This is entirely natural and right. It is far more important for professors and academics generally to get on with the job of teaching than to do anything else. The place hums with activity and there is obviously a real dedication to the cause of learning on the part of the staff. There are too many faculties to give a complete list here. But some of the subjects in which the University of Liverpool particularly shines include, science, the arts, dentistry, medicine, veterinary science, engineering, and tropical medicine. Marine biology is also of outstanding importance and there is, at Liverpool, one of the largest departments of zoology in the country. Physics and geography are also very important.

On the whole educational facilities in Liverpool are better than many people outside the city realise. Most of us think of Liverpool as a port, as a large, sprawling complex and as

a centre of commerce and industry in the North second only to Manchester. Liverpool is all these things. In addition, it is rather an exciting place for those who value an opportunity of training the mind.

Liverpool Education

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Application forms (Staffing Form TS) are obtainable from the
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Commencing salary determinable at interview. Car allowance and assistance towards removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Director of Social Services, Hatton Garden, Liverpool, L3 2AW, and should be returned by 3rd July, 1971.

STANLEY HOLMES,
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EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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The salary for the Careers Officers will be within the scale £1,317 to £1,716 per annum with a qualification bar at £1,515 per annum. The salary for the Trainee Careers Officers will be within the scale £993 to £1,317 per annum.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Director of Education, 14 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool L1 6BL. Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 18th June, 1971.

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Department of Personal Health and Social Services

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Applications are invited preferably from qualified Social Workers to work in the field as Child Care Officers, Mental Welfare Officers, Welfare Officers, but also from those who possess related or graduate qualifications. Those who are not professionally qualified will be eligible, after a minimum of two years' service, for secondment to undertake a course of professional training.

Commencing salary determinable at interview within scale £1,272 to £1,611 or £1,582 per annum, dependent on qualifications.

Car allowances are available, and removal expenses up to £50 may be paid in appropriate cases.

Application forms may be obtained from the Director of Personal Health and Social Services, Liverpool L3 2AW. Closing date 23rd June, 1971.

STANLEY HOLMES,
Chief Executive and Town Clerk.

LIVERPOOL



The Anglican Cathedral

Merseyside, where for generations religion has been as divisive as association football, is one of the very few areas in which the great new spirit of togetherness can be seen washing away sectarianism

Onward, Christian Scousers

by Baden Hickman, Churches Correspondent

FOR an increasing number of British Christians, 1980 stands as a year of immense hope and yearning. It is the date by which they hope to see the unity of non-Roman Churches in these islands. The year was chosen in 1964 by mature representatives of divided denominations, churchmen and women, not normally given to rash or irresponsible decisions. It was a prophetic call and envisaged a united and renewed Church, broad enough to accommodate all the diversities of liturgy, belief, and behaviour.

From the outset it was acknowledged that 1980 was an unenforceable deadline, that to set an apparent timetable for the Holy Spirit would upset some and astonish many, and that the obstacles were numerous. None of these, however, was deemed to make the scheme impracticable.

Organic unity

The overwhelming desire of the ecumenists was, and remains, to rekindle a passion for organic unity. They believe they have a scriptural warrant so to do. Renewal, mission, and unity are seen as inseparable. Tardiness and mere tolerance euphoria have no place.

Merseyside, where for generations religion has been as divisive as association football, is one of the very areas in which the great new spirit of togetherness can be seen washing away sectarianism. Today's cooperation between the Churches is unprecedented. The benefits are to be reaped far beyond church buildings. It would be wrong to suggest

that this has been set under the direct result of the 1980 plan: it hasn't. The ecumenical movement was at work in Christendom before any of a series of such conferences in the past 50 years. Nevertheless, it is bound to have stimulated those creative forces already working to re-establish a common altar.

Two dominant features characterise the growth of Church unity on Merseyside: the breadth of its appeal and support, and the practical ways in which it is being expressed. The policy of cautious gradualism, which has existed elsewhere, particularly Wales, has never held sway.

At first, unity took the traditional form of a council of Churches based on Liverpool. This was formed about seven years ago. But not all the seats at the family table were filled. Inevitably, perhaps, certain extreme Protestant groups and the great Roman Catholic archdiocese stayed outside.

Still, a start was made on a multiplicity of joint projects, which never fails to astonish churchmen moving into the area. Then, three years ago, the council of Churches reshaped itself and adopted a United Nations' structure.

It became the Liverpool Churches' Ecumenical Council, and for the first time, along with two representatives from each of the other mainline denominations, the Catholic Church took its place. This was an historic development on Merseyside.

Today's roll call is impressive: Anglican, Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Church of Scotland, Congregationalist, Independents,

Quakers, the Churches of Christ, Salvation Army, and the Unitarians—which is something the British Council of Churches has not got. Others send their observers, and lay Christian organisations are also represented.

Most of the Churches' new work together is done through permanent commissions. One which may well have the greatest impact on the most lives, deals with industry.

More chaplains

A report by the commission now being studied raises a number of fundamental theological points which transcend denominational barriers. This is precisely what pronouncements with any theological cutting edge should do.

It suggests it is difficult to put the Christian faith into practice in daily work. Christians often do not know what action to take. Against the background of Merseyside's industrial militancy, the commission feels many need a great deal of help before they can become effective "salt" or "light" or "leaven." More part-time industrial chaplains are proposed. The commission makes this pertinent point:

"If the council is ever involved in a mission in this area it should not be confined to a revival of church attendance and worship, but there should be an emphasis on involvement in Christian living. This may mean that some people will be diverted from 'church' work in the narrow sense, to become involved in some political, professional, industrial, or social organisation."

Further, it could be that the time will come that the laymen from industry will have to expound the problems of factory and commercial life to the theologians.

Merseyside's biggest contribution to the reunion of the Churches, however, is still to be assessed. It could well do an immense amount to disturb the divisions so deeply rooted in the North's religious history. It could be the most influential happening since the 1980 plan was born.

For, to a very great extent, it is from the churchmen and women of the Liverpool area that the stimulus has come to launch the united and massive mission to the North in 1973. Every one of the major denominations has agreed to take part. Quietly, for years, it has been privately debated, but last month the region's religious leaders announced their formal commitment to an ecumenical campaign. It is to be a "Call to the North."

The ecumenical movement stands to gain much, as does Liverpool, from those on Merseyside who work to fulfil their vision of a reunited Church.

Ee, aye, addio by Simon Hoggart

THEY SAY that football is a religion in Liverpool, which is a little unfair on the people of that lively city, who retain a crisp sense of humour in most things they do. But if it is not a religion, it is most certainly the next best thing.

I met it going to my first match at Anfield, home of Liverpool Football Club. Liverpool were playing Everton, the arch rivals, whose own ground is only half a mile away, separated by a park which becomes a sea of cars on match day.

My cab driver was a season-ticket holder at Everton's ground, and thus qualified to buy a good seat at this particular match. "But I'm not going," he muttered towards the ash tray. "I won't get foot on that bloody ground. My mates won't, either. We might watch it on 'Match of the Day'."

As an outsider, I was forgiven for going on to enemy territory, for, as the cab driver pointed out, it was a good chance for me to see just how much better a side Everton was. In the event, Everton lost, presumably by some freak of nature, such as the one which condemned them to a much lower league position this year than their rivals.

Everton were elected to the Football League in 1893, five years before Liverpool, and won for many years the traditional Catholic support. Since then the religious boundaries which were once so marked in the city have become blurred, and support tends to depend on where the individual spectator went to school, or the loyalties of his family.

The two great sides have also had a strikingly similar record in the league, with both winning seven times. Both twice in the sixties. In the FA Cup Everton lead Liverpool 3-1, though this is less a measure of consistent skill. Both sides now owe their characters and in large measure their popularity to two

managers who are both minor legends within the game.

Harry Catterick, in charge of Everton, is a mild-mannered, quietly spoken man, who prefers to remain in the background and gently steer his side. Bill Shankly, the Scottish manager of Liverpool, is his complete contrast. In the run-up to this year's Cup Final, which Liverpool lost, Shankly appeared more and more like some medieval zany, madly seeking outlets for his almost uncontrollable exuberance.

It was Shankly who remarked, "There are two football sides on Merseyside—Liverpool and Liverpool reserves." He is reputed to have taken his wife to watch Everton on Stanley reserves one wet night for a week, and they cannot have been much more welcome.

In the way that some films can be said to have "auteurs"—the stars, directors, or even the producers who leave their stamp on the finished work—so in a sense can football clubs, though possibly most players would not see the implications of the term. Don Revie, for example, is the "auteur" of Leeds United; his buying and preferred style of play have been the stamp of the team over the past few years. At Hull one could argue that the team is a directors' side, created by a ready cheque book.

The manager builds his team and style around the expensive purchases.

If Liverpool, then, is Shankly's side, Everton it could be said is Alan Ball's. Ball, who played for Everton, and was possibly the finest player to emerge during the 1966 World Cup. He is now captain of Everton, and the whole side works around him, egged and pushed into working as hard and as inspirationally as he does. This is not to say that the other players are poor, but to say that they work to him as an orchestra works to its conductor.

Likewise Ball would not play as well without his midfield partners Kendall and Harvey. Without Ball, Everton might not be noticeably all that much worse; it would certainly be different. Probably it is not a coincidence that Everton's startling fall from grace in the league table this year has occurred at the same time as Ball being plainly tired and judged.

Liverpool won the private Merseyside battle this year: they finished well above Everton in the League, and convincingly beat them in the semi-final of the Cup. This probably accounts for Liverpool finishing this year as the team with the best home attendances in the entire Football League. Another reason could be the exciting playing style of Steve Heighway, the Irish international forward who actually came down from university. ("The only degree ah'm interested in is a degree in 'futball'—Shankly.")

Heighway, lean and in a droopy moustache, hopes and jinks his way through defences with a magnificent aplomb. He is excitingly described as "the exciting discovery of the seventies"; his skill and flair are one good reason why the excitement and vigour which has always characterised Merseyside football, and which have often been lacking in the game as a whole, should be with us for some years yet.



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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

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Car insurance costs may rise again

By STEWART FLEMING

Motor insurance underwriters in the City admitted yesterday that steps already taken to eliminate their underwriting losses are inadequate.

The British Insurance Association's announcement yesterday of a record £31.3 million motor insurance loss, is of historical interest only to the companies themselves. As the spokesman for one leading firm remarked yesterday, firms with adequate management accounts will have known by August and September of 1970 that the motor account was deteriorating fast. The decision would have been taken then to impose the 20 per cent to 40 per cent increases which were announced earlier this year.

Now however firms are realising that trends in inflation have been far worse than they anticipated when they decided on the last round of rate increases.

Mr W. C. Harris, general manager of the Phoenix Assurance, who announced the record 1970 loss at a BIA press conference yesterday, was, it appears, anxious to steer a diplomatic course between frightening the motorist and "softening him up." The BIA realises that the public must be prepared for the inevitable and substantial motor premium rises to come, but it does not want to run into consumer resistance to higher motor rates.

Privately however underwriters are more forthcoming, and their remarks provide enough evidence to suggest that some hefty increases are still in the pipeline. The first, and obvious point, is that any motor premium increase made say from April 1, 1971, does not become fully effective until March 31, 1972: it is only then that their policies the day before the increase was announced actually pay it.

More significant, because it cannot be forecast, is the rate of inflation. One company spokesman commented yesterday on what he called the "inflation multiplier." In deciding by how much to increase premiums, insurance companies build into their plans a forecast of the rate of inflation. Apparently they base their forecasts on figures relating to the economy as a whole, so in September 1970 their forecasts would probably have included an inflation factor of between 5.6 per cent and 9 per cent.

IRL buys booking cable

By PETER RODGERS

International Reservations Limited, the computerised hotel and car booking company which is half owned by the National Coal Board, has leased a private transatlantic cable to link it with a big American reservation system. The cable costs £80,000 a year and will allow immediate booking from Britain at 6,000 hotels and car hire companies in the US. Similar links have also been set up with Ireland and Switzerland, and customers abroad get the same facilities in Britain. IRL has also signed agreements with French and German organisations which will join the network.

The US link is with International Reservations Corporation, the NCB's partner in the UK venture, which was set up a year ago. Because some members of the Government believe it is very much a fringe activity of the NCB, it has been mentioned as a candidate for privatisation.

Mr Peter Gracie, IRL managing director, said yesterday that the company aimed to break even within three years, and the prospect of hiring-off did not worry him at all. He said it would simply mean a new partner.

The coal board originally got into the business through its computer bureau, which had spare time on its IBM 360/50 machines which IRL was to use up. Mr Gracie said yesterday that this was not now being used, although there was an agreement to go back to the NCB computer centre within two years. A computer Technology Modular One installation leased from the board now handles the traffic in London.

These inflation forecasts have been too low, for the cost of garage repairs, spare parts and therefore claims have been rising at a rate well above that recorded in the economy at large.

Some insurance companies intend, partly on principle, but also because of the administrative difficulties, to try and keep their rate increases to one each year.

But one leading motor underwriter (one which has already announced what could modestly be described as a "substantially" increased motor premium this year) forecast yesterday that when there is sharp improvement in underwriting trends very soon it will be making a further motor rate increase of between 15 and 25 per cent before the year end.

4M more have bank accounts

The number of accounts with the London clearing banks has grown by over four million in the past four years. The total at the beginning of 1971 was 24 million, comprising just under 15 million current accounts, and just over nine million deposit and savings accounts.

Over 15 million people are now believed to have a clearing bank account of one sort or another (current, deposit, or savings). The number of personal private current accounts is estimated by the Banking Information Service to be about 12 million.

The British company said shipments of fabricated sections of the plant will start in February. The plant will begin production in September, 1972. The order follows more than 24 million of orders last month, including two nitrogen plants in Spain and an oxygen plant in France and the Congo.

MARTIN WALTER GROUP LTD.

	1970	1969
Turnover	£8,572,940	£8,255,292
Profit before tax	310,360	252,969
Profit after tax	183,197	136,554

- * Encouraging recovery in trading after previous year's setback. Total dividend 20% (1969 15%).
- * Domestic division's strong recovery in second half of 1970. Profits for the whole year however, were lower reflecting the difficulties of the motor vehicle industry in late '69.
- * Needle Industries (Mansfield) specialist manufacturers of heavy commercial vehicle upper bodies increased its earnings.
- * Acquisition of Treliving activities expected to make greater contribution to results this year with a further improvement in 1972.
- * Current order position is encouraging and figures for the first quarter of the year are excellent. Previous 1971 brings no further upset for the motor vehicle industry; we shall show a further recovery in profits.
- * Selling volume from the accounts and statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Walters. Full copies are available from the Secretary, 145-147, Salisbury House, London E.C.2.



Police in Bristol are experimenting with a Muirhead facsimile transmitter-receiver system which can send pictures of people wanted for questioning or lost children to cars patrolling the city

Cammell loss is cut to £628,000

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Cammell Laird, which was under threat of closure a week ago, made a loss of £628,000 last year, compared with £7.9 million in 1969, the group announces today.

The loss in 1969 was the result of writing off all expected future losses. The accumulated loss brought forward into 1970 results is £4.7 million against which £4.9 million is due to be paid by the Laird Group—which owns half of the company—under an agreement worked out with the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation.

An additional provision for £600,000 of losses has been made in the 1970 accounts because of difficulties encountered on the building of two large liquid gas carriers.

Mr Norman Cave, chief executive of Cammell Laird, in his report says that he has confidence that the company will be re-established as a profitable entity given the continuation of devotion and loyalty and unsparing effort by all employees.

He added that apart from the unconstitutional strike of 70 employees—which threatened to close the yard—the company had enjoyed good relations with the trade unions and had been free of serious labour disputes.

Cammell Laird is owned 50 per cent by Laird Group (which regards it as an unconsolidated investment) and 50 per cent by the Government through the Public Trustee on behalf of the workers, who could be entitled to dividends in the future if the group resumes profitability.

Laird Group is committed to meeting £7.2 million of losses on contracts entered into before the shipbuilding side was hived off by the I.R.C. So far £2.25 million has been paid.

The report states that since June, 1970 contracts have been entered into for the construction of eight merchant vessels worth £30 million, all containing escalation clauses.

Retail figures clouded

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Retail sales recovered slightly in April according to official figures published yesterday, but this was mainly due to mail order firms recouping business postponed during the postal strike.

The official index measuring the volume of retail sales rose by 1.7 points to 104.7 in April, the highest level since December. HP figures also reflected the clearing of the backlog of mail order business: this pushed the amount of new credit extended to £158 million in April compared with an average of £141 million in the first quarter.

April's figures add some support to the Treasury's view last month that the underlying trend of spending was higher than the official figures suggested, but the April figure is still misleading as to the true trend.

With rising unemployment and a sharp drop in both employment and overtime working, though it remains to be seen what effect the reduction of SET and increased child allowances will have next month.

The Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday that the April figures, showing a return to the spending level of the last quarter of 1970, suggested trade may be becoming firmer following the low average for the first quarter of the year.

The total volume of sales by all kinds of businesses in April was 1 per cent more than in April 1970.

Active day for mark

Most of the day's business was done in the morning yesterday and the afternoon was very quiet. Deals in the market were hampered by the difference in accounting days because of tomorrow's holiday in most West German exchanges.

The mark strengthened appreciably in early dealings, notably in the forward market, but then fell back to its previous level as the different dealing dates, suggesting further heavy intervention by the Bundesbank. However, activity died down in the early afternoon and though the spot market strengthened at one time to 3.5199 it came back to close around 4 pfennig firmer at 3.5205.

CITY COMMENT

Thicker icing, same cake

THE MARKET was not sure what to make of the interim figures of Ranks Hovis McDougall yesterday. The shares were run up to a new 1971 high at 135p ahead of the figures but after the announcement dealers had second thoughts and the price dropped to 125p for a net loss of 4p.

The results are certainly better than indicated last December when Mr Joseph Rank, the chairman, reported that trading was no different from the previous year.

Pre-tax profit is up 10.5 per cent at £8.9 million on sales up 7.5 per cent at £283 million. After tax attributable earnings increased 20 per cent to £5 million and the dividend is rounded up to 6.5 per cent, against 6.43 per cent.

What upset the market was the forecast by Mr Rank in a rider to the results, that profit for the second half would be lower than for the first six months. However, this is no different from the trading pattern of the past two years.

Ranks Hovis has steadfastly refused to break down its sales and profit but around 55 per cent of earnings are believed to come from flour milling and the bakery division.

Peak wheat prices have marginally depressed profit on the milling side, but the bakery division increased its earnings thanks to the November bread price increases.

Bakers are now talking of a further increase in bread prices and when the Government introduces its new import levy on foreign wheat in July, it will give them an excuse.

Competition between Ranks Hovis and Associated British Food is particularly keen and much will depend on whether RHM can increase the price of a loaf by 1p or just 1/2p.

Meanwhile, the company could easily make a profit of £16.5 million for the full year, against £15.3 million and the record profit of £17.7 million in 1967-8. On this basis the prospective price-earnings ratio works out at 11.5 while the shares yield 6 per cent.

WATNEY MANN

A flat brew

WATNEY MANN, whose performance was the least impressive of the big brewing groups in 1969-70, continues to lag in the profit stakes.

At the half-way stage, the pre-tax profit has increased by a mere 2.7 per cent to £6.23 million. Against this background, the increase from 4 1/2 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent in the interim dividend to reduce the disparity with the final gave the market no joy in after-hours dealings.

The IDV associate produced some lacklustre results yesterday, but there are other reasons for a sluggish set of first half figures. Sales increased, but higher costs made inroads into margins. These were also squeezed by a £300,000 charge arising out of the double running of certain production facilities and redundancy payments on the closure of run-down plant.

The second half should be helped by price increases for the group's main products which were only effective for the latter part of the first six months. Shareholders can also look forward to results from the £500,000 "Red Revolution" advertising campaign launching the replacement for Red Barrel. In fact, sales of the new beer are expanding in line with estimates.

Given an average summer and stable economic conditions, the board forecasts that "significant" growth in profit will be reported at the year-end. On the recent record, however, it would not be easy at present to make a short-term case for a share which is now selling on an historic p/e of around 16.5.

Inside advice?

The June edition of Planned Savings—A commentary on unit trusts, life assurance and savings—is full of praise for a new computerised life assurance service for insurance brokers.

Called Quotel, the service will enable brokers to obtain a print out of the comparative life assurance rates of leading companies. In its main editorial Planned Savings says that Quotel promises to provide a revolutionary shake-up for the brokers as unlinked policies lid for companies.

Quotel, it says, "provides the broker with a full market research department at his fingertips at a fraction of the cost."

The editor of Planned Savings is James Wootton. He is also a director of Quotel.

Loans to US no sign of economic health

By ANTHONY HARRIS

THANKS TO A record foreign currency inflow of £973 million in the first three months of this year, Britain was able not only to clear off all the old unpublished debt and repay £287 million owing to the International Monetary Fund, but to lend £208 million to the hard-pressed Americans.

The official phrase is that £208 million "was swapped forward into later months by transactions with overseas monetary authorities," but its meaning is clear enough: the swap credit agreement with the US Federal Reserve, which was so heavily used to protect the pound in the bad old days of the late 1960s, has now been put into reverse to protect the dollar.

The total two-way swap facility is for dollars, \$2,000 million (£633 million), and it is likely that further large loans to the Americans have been made since the end of March, when the real flood of dollars crossed the Atlantic.

The swap means that instead of exercising the claims represented by the dollar inflow, or adding the dollars to our reserves, we have accepted a short-term IOU from the Federal Government represented by a British holding of US Treasury bills.

It is pleasant to be in a position to return past favours in this way, but a study of the balance of payments details shows that the achievement owes far more to the weakness of the dollar than to the strength of the pound, still less to the strength of the British economy.

The two biggest items in the account are the huge \$325 million "balancing item" covering unidentified flows—leads and lags in commercial settlements and especially hedging operations by US-owned multi-national companies.

Next on the list comes the £370 million rise in the overseas sterling balance, representing the strong balance of payments performance of the overseas sterling area (thanks quite largely to heavy Japanese and American investment, especially in the development of natural resources).

There is also a large investment inflow of £171 million, which quite largely represents a merry-go-round of currency, flowing from the easy-money US economy to our reserves, and then back again. Thus there was net foreign buying of £117 million of British government securities, to get the high interest rates caused by tight money here, and a £62 million item representing the fact that British companies found it easier to borrow in the Eurodollar market than from their own British banks.

The jump in foreign investment in the UK also represents British companies borrowing in the Eurodollar market—but this time by issuing Eurobonds rather than by raising dollar loans from the banking system.

Thus the total result was an increase in the indebtedness of the British commercial world to financiers overseas, offset by the new British claim on the Americans by the huge reduction in official debt.

The trade figures, on the other hand, show a sad come-down from the standards set in 1970. The total current surplus was not big enough to finance the net increase in export credit (the rise in export credit minus the rise in import credit), though if the Government's current overseas expenditure of £186 million for the quarter is eliminated, the private sector can claim a healthy £164 million contribution to the total inflow.

In fact the private sector did rather better than that since these figures include the abnormally low exports recorded during the postal strike—a drop in recording rather than trade. Nevertheless, the first five months of the year together showed a visible trade deficit at a quarterly rate of nearly £50 million, and that is a figure unaffected by the post-war rather than trade. The current surplus to half the average for 1970, or only a little more, and represents a sad deterioration for an economy in deep recession.

Anglo to invest more

By LINDSAY VINCENT

The Anglo American Group has announced important plans to increase its investment in Australia. It is clear that after a notably unsuccessful six-year exploration programme, the group's new strategy in Australia will involve the acquisition of both existing mines and viable prospects.

Yesterday's moves involve three Anglo companies—Anglo American itself, its UK-based Charter Consolidated, and Anglo American Anglo American. The latter company, which moved its domicile to Bermuda after the Zambian Government compulsorily acquired 51 per cent of its copper interests (leaving Anglo with the balance and management responsibilities) also announces the purchase of an "interest" in the Engelhard empire for \$7.7 million.

Anglo American and Charter first moved into Australia in 1965 and millions of dollars of exploration expenditure has been borne by the companies individually, together and in association with third parties. All prospects are now being put into a new company, Australian Anglo American, and a minority stake will eventually be floated off to the Australian public.

Australian Anglo American will initially have funds of just under £10 million but "it is the intention to... the scope it has brought in Australian shareholders—and this could be done through takeovers rather than a direct placement—nationalistic emotions will be tempered and as one of the most powerful mining houses in the world, Anglo American has a lot to offer, especially in the demoralised wake of the Mineral Securities collapse.

Chairman of Australian Anglo is Mr Harry Oppenheimer, who yesterday made his most bitter attack to date on the racist policies of the South African Government. Charter's newly appointed chairman, Mr S. Spiro, will also be on the board while the merchant banking representative is Mr Simon Heath, managing director of International Pacific Corporation. This company, floated in Australia in 1967, is backed by N. M. Rothschild and Anglo American.

Meanwhile, the decision of Zambian Anglo American to take \$47.7 million interest in Engelhard Hanovia reflects both its stated plans to diversify and the cash problems of Anglo American Canada, vendor of the shares. The Canadian operation has been adversely affected by strikes and liquidity is strained.

Engelhard Hanovia owns 44 per cent of Engelhard Minerals and Chemical Corporation, cornerstone of the late Charles Engelhard (former owner of Nyrulsky) empire. The combined Anglo American stake in EH is 70 per cent.

Clarke Chapman-John Thompson Limited Engineers

THE MERGER YEAR...

	1970	1969
profit before tax	2,963,000	1,728,000
profit after tax	1,710,000	1,259,000
dividend per ordinary share	5p	3-75p

"The Group profit before tax for the year ended 31st December 1970 amounted to £2,963,000 and I consider this result to be reasonably satisfactory.

In January we negotiated with the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation an unsecured loan of £5 million bearing interest at 9.5% per annum, repayable at the end of five years. As a result we have adequate working capital for the present time.

With the exception of the Power Plant and Pipework & Pressure Vessel Divisions, all divisions should be operating at near capacity in 1971, but an increase in investment in capital plant in the United Kingdom is an important factor to be taken into account. In addition the escalating costs of materials and labour must be contained.

With these provisos and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances I have every confidence that during 1971 we shall move towards achieving the optimum benefits from our rationalised resources and this will lead to the continuing progress of your Company which should be reflected in a rising trend of profits."

J.B. WOODSON, CHAIRMAN.

Clarke Chapman-John Thompson Ltd
Victoria Works, Gateshead, Co. Durham NE8 3HS.

A MAJOR Government statement on the future development of the British Steel Corporation is expected within the next week or two. Here PROFESSOR KENNEDY LINDSAY, who is working on a Common Market research project at the University of London, explains how the European Coal and Steel Community has been playing high politics in trying to cut down the expansion plans of the BSC.

How the BSC will be shackled if Britain joins the EEC

OFFICIALS OF THE European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) have been among the most dedicated of Europeans. The advancement of EEC political viability has consistently been their overriding objective. On numerous occasions the commercial considerations of the two industries under their control—particularly the steel industry—have had to give way to it.

Volume of production, availability of raw materials, and proximity to a major market are dominant factors in the steel industry. If ECSC were to permit laissez-faire conditions, the steel companies of the EEC would gravitate into Japanese size producers in the Rhine-Ruhr, Benelux, Lille-Dunkirk area where there is the largest market for steel in Europe; large deposits of ore (including the Luxembourg deposits which are the largest in the world) and ports for giant ocean-carriers.

Elsewhere steel manufacturing would disappear apart from small scale production of specialised steels. The gravitation of steel production would be aided by a gravitation of heavy industry into the same area.

Steel production would concentrate in one or two companies as has already happened in Japan. These companies would almost certainly be German-based and nationalism plus memories of past animosity are still strong.

France and Italy, the countries which would be most adversely affected, would resist such developments on economic, social and military grounds. The Low Countries, too, would prefer less prosperity for themselves and to retain France and Italy within the EEC as counterweights to West Germany.

In short, political realities, reinforced by the political motivation of its officials, have ensured that ECSC policy must be to keep steel manufacturing judiciously distributed through the EEC member countries. Towards that end, it has restricted the size of steel companies by using anti-monopoly powers to prevent mergers by the larger ones.

It produced last year an overall plan designed to permit maximum modern technological development consistent with production in a single area.

Under the new plan the present 30 companies are to be

enabled to merge into some 10 larger ones. The maximum output for any one of them is to be about 20 million tons or 13 per cent to 15 per cent of total EEC production.

Hanging over ECSC's carefully worked out plan is the possibility of British membership of the EEC. The nationalised British Steel Corporation already produces 26 million tons of steel annually which is more than 50 per cent more than the largest EEC producer. Further, it has plans to invest £4,000 millions in modernisation and expansion in order to increase production to 35 million tons by 1975 and 45 million by 1980.

In former centuries British iron and steel manufacturers had natural advantages. These have been replaced by natural disadvantages. The industry is now almost entirely dependent on imported ore and has a smaller local market than the Rhine-Ruhr, Benelux, Lille-Dunkirk producers. At one stage BSC considered building a mill in the latter area to enable it to compete on equal terms within the EEC.

However, in steel manufacturing the larger the volume produced and the more modern

the technology, the cheaper is the product and as the cost per ton falls, the less significant become the natural handicaps. This basic fact was the key to the BSC development plans. Not only was production to be increased to 45 million tons within ten years, but the annual output per man was to be increased from 110 to nearly 700 tons.

The BSC's development schemes are neither radical nor experimental. They follow lines already exploited with outstanding success in Japan and increasingly also in the US.

Specially encouraging are the similarities between the British and Japanese steel industries. Their natural disadvantages are similar and they have even "non-natural" similarities such as the level of wages. The one fundamental defect in the BSC proposals is that they are incompatible with the ECSC master plan for limiting the size of steel companies.

The ECSC overall plan envisaged production by individual companies rising to about 20 million tons. BSC would be producing 45 million tons by 1980. No modification of the plan could accommodate such a company without totally abandoning

the fundamental political objectives on which the plan is based. An initial suggestion within ECSC was that BSC should be split into two companies. In London the reaction was sharply hostile. The concept of two competing, nationalised companies would not be saleable to Parliament or the electorate.

Last December the ECSC took the bit between its teeth and pointed out that with Britain as a member, BSC would produce 15 per cent of the Community's crude steel and proposed that, in the interest of fair competition, it should be reduced to 12 per cent.

The intervention was ill-considered and showed a lack of political sensitivity remote from even in the annals of bureaucracy. The British Government was preparing a propaganda drive to persuade the public that EEC membership is desirable. An impressionist part of the cost of entry would be the reduction of the steel industry by one third would be most inexpedient.

Also, the public knew that the new Conservative Government was considering restructuring the steel industry and an impression that the views and wishes of ECSC were a factor was to be avoided.

The ECSC attempt to have

British steel production reduced by one third caused less public reaction than might have been expected. ECSC from its founding, has been careful to avoid public reference to the political factors behind its steel policies. The case for reducing British production, as well as more recent statements on British systems, has been couched in arguments about company monies, fair trading practices, BSC's regional pricing system and marine freight rates. Nevertheless, the ECSC intervention was ill-received. ECSC back-tracked and reassuring statements followed on both sides of the English Channel that EEC membership would not be incompatible with the British steel industry of the present size.

ECSC's next move was more realistic. The maximum annual production of 20 million tons envisaged under its overall plan for a single producer was only 6 million tons less than the current annual production of BSC. Such a discrepancy, it decided, might be tolerable provided that the expansion of BSC was stopped.

ECSC has been in a strong position in presenting its case for ending BSC expansion. It has the sympathy of the EEC negotiating team in Brussels and the

Conservative Government, heavily committed to Market entry, is very conscious of the fact.

It has in addition the sympathy of important elements in the Conservative administration who would be happy to forgo the need to provide the sums required for the BSC development schemes.

Working on the side of the proposal for the curtailment of British steel production has been the knowledge that the industry would be placed automatically under ECSC jurisdiction if Britain became an EEC member. The views of the ECSC do have a bearing on the future of an industry for which it would assume responsibility by 1973.

The omens are not encouraging. Will the Government defy ECSC when the latter has the support of the EEC negotiators? Compliance will be easy. ECSC with an indefinite postponement of BSC expansion and a continuation of the planned closures of older plants.

Indications are that the decision has already been taken. Investment projects amounting to £150 millions have been suspended and the fact that the Government is at present forcing BSC to operate at a loss of about £2 millions per week hardly indicates that it has a particularly grandiose plan for its future.

The larger the output, the cheaper is the steel. The manipulations by ECSC to restrict the size and locations of producers may be politically sound, but must add up to expensive steel.

Expensive steel guarantees a permanent tariff to keep out cheaper foreign steel and steel products. It is an extension of the philosophy of the common agricultural policy to the industrial sector. The implications will not be important for those EEC countries whose trade is predominantly within the Community. They would be of the utmost importance for Britain.

Eighty per cent of British exports are to regions outside the EEC and British manufacturers would be seriously impeded in competition with rivals who had access to cheap non-EEC steel.

A "transitional" handicap might be tolerable. But the ECSC handicap would be one which would increase with time as the Japanese and American steel manufacturers bring ever larger and more advanced mills into production. British shipbuilders and other heavy users of steel could well be forced completely out of overseas markets.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FROM THE STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR H. F. OPPENHEIMER

In 1970 the consolidated profit of the Corporation after tax rose by 6.8 per cent to R38 978 000. The main factors in this increase were a rise of 15.7 per cent in investment income and of 26 per cent in net interest, fees and other income, less administrative expenses. Against these increases in revenue, prospecting expenses absorbed R1 145 000 more than last year at R5 440 000 and there was a net provision for depreciation of investments of R1 300 000, compared with a net provision of R1 178 000 in 1969. Earnings per ordinary share rose from 27.9 cents to 29.8 cents and the ordinary dividend was unchanged at 16 cents a share.

The book value of our quoted investments on 31st December 1970 was R224 239 000, showing an increase over the year of R19 743 000, of which about R100 000 is attributable to the increase of minority interests in Riochar Holdings Limited, particularly those of Rand Selection Corporation Limited. The book value of our unquoted investments increased by R4 475 000 to R83 096 000, and their estimated value exceeded book cost by some R65 000 000. As a result of the continued fall of prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, however, the market value of our quoted investments fell by R154 003 000 to R605 514 000 over the year. Since the year-end market values have tended to improve to the extent that our quoted investments had a value of approximately R660 000 000 in the middle of May. These significant variations in market prices underline the arbitrary nature of the present practice of writing down quoted investments to the price ruling at 31st December each year in those instances where book value exceeds market price. This practice takes no account either of the nature of the investment or of any improvement in market prices in subsequent years. We have therefore decided from now onwards to change the basis of accounting and to create a provision which, while still taking due cognisance of market prices, will permit directors to exercise their discretion.

SOUTH AFRICA

The fall in share prices over the last two years has coincided with a substantial improvement in corporate earnings, which is reflected in an increase of 7.0 per cent in real gross domestic product in 1969 and of 5.2 per cent in 1970, compared with a gain of only 3.8 per cent in the market's boom year of 1968.

Boundless prospects for economic growth and for a wider and better life for all the peoples of South Africa are clear before us, but they will not be attained so long as a large majority of the population is prevented, by lack of formal education and technical training or by positive prohibition, from playing the full part of which it is capable in the national development. Nor should it be thought that better jobs or better pay for the African majority would be bought at the expense of the European worker. On the contrary, African advancement could certainly make possible much more rapid advancement for the Europeans also. The refusal to train and use African and, to a lesser extent, Coloured and Indian labour fully and effectively lies at the root of our economic problems, including the Minister's problem in framing his budget. The public sector's share in the economy is great and growing; it has been estimated that by 1969, excluding agriculture, 25 per cent of the entire work force and 37 per cent of the White work force was in public employment. It is no wonder then that it should be difficult to keep government expenditure in check; it cannot be easy to provide on a modern and effective scale for the infrastructure and for the defence of the country with its 21 million inhabitants if about 80 per cent of the population remains untrained and unemployed.

Rapid progress with what we call African advancement would do more than raise material standards for all sections of the population. It would help powerfully to harmonise the natural and reasonable aspirations of the majority of the people with the structure of the economy and the stability of the State. It would do more than any dialogue with other African States, important and valuable though such a dialogue undoubtedly would be, to do the strategic policy of isolating South Africa, a policy advocated by the right wing element in South Africa and by the left wing element abroad.

In regard to all these matters there is now, I am sure, a greater measure of agreement among South Africans than would appear on the surface. The business community as a whole has in these circumstances a special contribution to make and I believe that our Group in particular, with the wide experience it has gained in African countries and overseas, can play a significant part in helping to solve the problems with which South Africa is now faced.

GOLD

During 1970 the gold mines of the Group increased the tonnage mined by 850 000 metric tons to the record total of 24 643 000 tons. However, as a result of a fall in the average grade mined the amount of gold recovered was marginally lower at 395 619 kg. Working profit, excluding preliminary income, fell by R6.4 million to R154.2 million in 1970.

In terms of the arrangements which had been entered into, South Africa was consequently entitled to sell newly-mined gold at \$35 an ounce to the International Monetary Fund and substantial sales were in fact made early in 1970. During March 1970 the price of gold on the free market again rose slightly and it has not fallen to \$35 again. Since April 1970 the whole of South Africa's output has been sold on the free market and from September onwards the price rose steadily to the level of approximately \$39 at the end of April 1971.

URANIUM

The production of uranium by the Group fell slightly on account of lower grade, but all the plants continued to operate at full capacity. The world supply of uranium at the present time exceeds demand and prices are tending to weaken. There is good reason to think, however, that demand will increase substantially in the course of the 70's and will exceed the productive capacity of existing mines.

COAL

Sales by the South African collieries of the Group rose by 1.14 million metric tons to 15.98 million tons in 1970, an increase of 7.2 per cent, and working profits rose by R600 000, or 6.8 per cent, to a total of R3.8 million.

In March 1971 a R252 million contract was signed between the Transvaal Coal Owners Association and Japanese steel mills for the supply of 27.8 million metric tons of low ash metallurgical coal to

Japan, over a 14-year period. Two Group collieries, Springbok and South African Coal Estates, will participate in this contract and will together provide about 36 per cent of the total tonnage to be shipped.

Initial deliveries have been made to the Electricity Supply Commission's Arnot power station in terms of a contract by which the Group will supply 3.5 million tons of coal a year to Arnot when it reaches full capacity. Plans are well advanced to increase Arnot's production to meet anticipated growth in world demand and, as vanadium and steel are co-products at Highveld, more steel will also be produced.

INDUSTRY

Almost two years ago the Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation complex was officially opened. It was only to be expected that this major project, based as it was on an entirely novel process, would have to face serious teething problems, and some of these continue to restrict output. Plans are well advanced to increase vanadium production to meet anticipated growth in world demand and, as vanadium and steel are co-products at Highveld, more steel will also be produced.

During the year the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Limited and its associates entered into an agreement with the British Steel Corporation and our Group to form International Pipe and Steel Investments S.A. (Proprietary) Limited, which acquired control of three of the largest South African steel consuming companies.

The Mond Paper Company Limited, in which we are associated with The Bowater Paper Corporation Limited and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company Limited, has made excellent progress with the construction of its plant at Maseru near Durban. Despite difficult times with iron and steel, the plant is scheduled to be commissioned in late 1971 and the main plant is scheduled to be commissioned in late 1972. The plant is operating at capacity, it will save R14 million of foreign exchange a year through import replacement.

Some 30 years ago the company to which Verelenging Refractories Limited is the successor started operations as the first manufacturing industry in Verelenging. This year the company was able to increase its turnover by 20 per cent and its profits after tax were 13.6 per cent higher. This creditable performance was the result, to a considerable extent, of a vigorous diversification programme, in addition to expansion in the production of the basic lines of refractories and allied products.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries Limited had an excellent year. Profits after tax increased by 31.4 per cent to R18.5 million.

ZAMBIA

Nchanga had a good year. In spite of the fall in the copper price after April 1970 dividends for the year to 31st December totalled K42 million. Dividends from Roan Consolidated Mines Limited for the same period amounted to K28.34 million, of which K3.5 million accrued to Z.C.I.

The year was marked by the tragic accident at the Mufuna division of Roan Consolidated Mines, in which 89 miners lost their lives.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Our principal interest in the United States is our controlling holding in Engelhard Hanovia Inc., which in turn holds about 44 per cent of Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corporation (EMC).

EMC achieved record profits last year, but the problems experienced by the American economy have had an adverse impact on its Engelhard industries division, many of whose customers in the automotive, aerospace, electronics and appliances industries have themselves faced difficulties. However, the division is well placed to take advantage of conditions as they improve, and prospects for developing its important and diversified catalyst business are encouraging, particularly in the area of pollution control and with special respect to automobile exhaust gases.

CANADA

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., in which Anglo American Corporation of Canada Limited (Amcan) has a 28 per cent holding, paid low dividends in 1970 and Amcan's profits were further affected by high interest charges and by the necessity to make provision for certain unrealised losses on its trading operations. Hudson Bay's results during the current year have been seriously affected by a strike that started in January at its base metal mining operations at Timmins, and which unfortunately has not been settled at the time of writing. However, the company's investment in potash mining is now coming to fruition and the potash division has shown its ability to operate competitively in the present difficult market conditions.

AUSTRALIA

We have great faith in the future development of Australia, and in particular its mineral potential, and believe that we can make a real contribution to both. We have therefore decided that it would be appropriate to increase our interest in the country and broaden the scope of our activities, and a new company, Australian Anglo American Limited, is now in the process of formation. The principal shareholders will be the Anglo American Corporation and Charter Consolidated groups, together with Zambian Anglo American. Australian Anglo American will seek opportunities for new business in addition to our prospecting activities which will continue as heretofore. As soon as the company has developed to a point where it is appropriate, an offer of shares will be made to the Australian public.

As announced on 3rd May, Anglo American Corporation (Australia) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of our Corporation, has entered into exploratory discussions with Poseidon Limited and has agreed to make available to it bridging finance of up to \$10.5 million (Australian) upon the provision of adequate security. The intention is that as soon as Australian Anglo American is established it will take over this loan.

Copies of the full statement and the annual report and accounts can be obtained from the London office, 40, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ, or from the office of the Corporation's U.K. share transfer secretaries, Charter Consolidated Ltd, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent. The fifty-fourth annual general meeting of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited will be held on 18th June 1971, at the head office of the corporation in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Attack on prices policy

Building firms are worried about the Government's price tendering policy which they say, forces contractors to offer firm prices for contract periods of up to two years.

Inflation problems have prompted the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and Builders to write to county councils and make local authorities asking for support in representations to the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker.

Mr Harry Shouksmith, of York, the federation's president, questions the wisdom of the Government's policy and suggests that the overall inflation rate of building costs is running at 10 per cent per annum.

The recent decision of the Cement Makers' Federation to raise their prices for the fourth time in 17 months, and to add price rises over that period of some 47 per cent "has brought into sharp relief the difficulties which firms in the construction industry are having in complying with the Government's policy."

Challenging the Government's contention that their policy is part of the struggle against inflation, Mr Shouksmith adds: "Since there is no control at all over the price which is tendered for materials, the industry feels bitterly that it is being left to fight the battle alone."

"The intensity of competition within the industry means that there will always be some firm prepared to tender a recklessly low price."

He suggests that, in view of current levels of inflation, tenders should be firm for 12 months, rather than two years.

Welsh coal import trade brisk

The import of foreign coals to relieve the shortage of home production has become brisk at the South Wales ports.

Over the first 21 weeks of this year, according to British Transport Docks Board trade returns, imports totalled 605,000 tons, compared with 642,000 tons, which was 164,000 tons less than in the corresponding period last year.

Most imports are from the US via Rotterdam where they are transhipped from bulk carriers into 22,000-ton ships bound for Britain. At present three ships carrying 56,000 tons are being discharged and another 50,000 tons are on the way. A cargo of 33,000 tons is also due from Australia.

Ingersoll hits profit

Ingersoll Group, the watch, clock, and cutlery concern currently having discussions which may lead to a takeover offer for the company, has returned to profitability after two successive years of losses.

The group reports a pre-tax profit of £31,386 for the year to March 31, against a loss of £82,567 the previous year. However the dividend has not yet been restored.

The results are in line with the board's forecast in January, although the postal strike interfered with business in the latter

Fork lift danger point

Factories' internal transport systems have become the biggest threat to industrial safety, said Mr C. F. Carr, deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, at Stoke-on-Trent yesterday.

Speaking at a conference promoted by the North Staffordshire Industrial Safety Group, he told 200 executives that the past 25 years had seen an huge increase in the use of internal transport vehicles for shifting raw materials and work in progress, and the benefits had been considerable.

"But a price has been paid for these benefits," he said. In 1970 internal transport became the major source of industrial accidents, accounting for more than a quarter of all fatal accidents.

Four types of vehicles were mainly responsible — fork-lift trucks, lorries, mechanised shovels, and articulated

Lufthansa profit cut by £2M

Lufthansa announced yesterday an operating profit for 1970 of \$5.8 millions compared with \$7.9 millions for 1969.

Executive board chairman, Dr Herbert Culmann said that Lufthansa would propose dividend payments equal to those of 1969 of 5 per cent on preferred shares and 4 per cent on common stock. He said the 1970 profit would have been the highest in the company's history but for the effects of the 1969 revaluation of the mark. This represented a loss of some \$8.4 millions which the company had to absorb.

Dr Culmann said that in 1970, Lufthansa carried more passengers, cargo and mail than in the previous year. Passengers totalled 6,938,282; freight was up 18 per cent to 177,781 tons and mail up 9.3 per cent to 30,598 tons.

Waterways profit dips

The British Waterways Board continued to consolidate its position in the freight transport field in a particularly difficult year, according to the board's annual report published today.

During 1970 the Waterways Board's warehouses, docks, and berths achieved a net profit of £83,000.

Though down on 1969, this is regarded by the board as a good result in a year of rising costs and industrial unrest. Income from the board's estate and from water sales rose by £118,900 or 12 per cent on 1969. Water sales revenue reached £288,000.

The report shows that the year's loss on the waterways was £147,500.

By CYRIL LEACH

vehicles — a quarter of the deaths in this group were associated with fork-lift trucks. The outstanding feature was the number of cases associated with reversing vehicles — cases where the victim was either knocked down, run over, or crushed against a fixed structure.

"This situation has something in common with the problem of people working on or near the wheeltrack of an overhead crane," Mr Carr went on. "The essential features are that in both these cases the driver has been considering that somebody is at work."

"Every employer who has an overhead travelling crane is very much aware of the dangers, and most managements have laid down proper procedures for work on or near the wheeltrack, including permits to work in certain circumstances." Evidently, however, a similar degree of control was not exercised over the movement of vehicles in factories.

Mr Carr said his ideal organisation would be one

which recognised that three basic objectives had to be fulfilled: dangers had to be identified; physical safeguards had to be provided; and safe methods of work had to be developed.

In order to achieve this, specific responsibilities have to be allocated to individual managers and supervisors. There had to be an inspection system with sanctions to correct inadequate performance; and workpeople's cooperation had to be won.

Mr Ron Barry, head of the accident prevention department of the British Steel Corporation, pleaded for a total accident control programme, because while the cost to the corporation of 10,000 injuries was £5 millions a year, the bill for all accidents to plant, property, equipment, or persons was possibly £50 millions a year.

Mr Arthur Bryan, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, and chairman of Joseph Wedgwood, gave his support to the idea of an industrial safety year in 1972 for the North Staffordshire Industrial Society.

Skipper Group Confident—Raises Dividend

The Skipper Group announces unaudited pre-tax profits of £230,000 (estimated) corporation tax at 40 p.c. £92,000 for the six months ended 31st March 1971, compared with £140,000 in the corresponding period to 31st March 1970. The figure includes a full half year's contribution from the St. Helens dealership acquired on the 6th January 1970, the additional profit being in the region of £30,000.

The profits in the period were adversely affected by the Ford strike which started at the end of January, and indeed it is anticipated that the second six months will also be affected both in the month of April prior to settlement and by the aftermath which is still curtailing the deliveries of new cars.

The results for the six months to March 1971 indicate the potential of the group and confirm the Directors' confidence in the long term growth.

The interim dividend is raised to 10 p.c. on the capital as increased by the bonus issue of one-for-eight in April 1971 and it is the Directors' intention to pay a final dividend of 20 p.c. making 30 p.c. for the year to 30th September 1971 (as compared with an adjusted 21½ p.c. for the year to 30th September 1970).

THE SKIPPER GROUP LIMITED, BURNLEY, LANCS.

FRANCIS SUMNER (HOLDINGS)

A Very Successful Year

	1970	1969	1968
Sales	£5,985,148	£4,235,734	£3,844,361
Profit before Tax	351,794	195,110	28,693 (loss)
Profit after Tax	270,837	157,610	28,693 (loss)
Dividend	8%	6%	Nil
After Tax earnings per share	19.2%	11%	Nil

Salient points from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr G. N. C. Fild, M.A., LL.B.

* Net profit before tax includes 11 months' profit from John Grey Ltd. and a full year's profit from Visjair Laboratories Ltd., which amounted to £88,872. Remainder of the Group increased net pre-tax profit by approximately 35% against a sales increase of 10.4%.

* Scrip issue of 1 for 10. Expected at least to maintain dividend on increased capital.

* Internal un-audited figures show an increase in sales and profits so far this year. Board is confident that 1971 will prove another successful year.

50,000 jobs in insurance may disappear

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

Out of 200,000 insurance industry jobs 50,000 will disappear within the next five to 10 years, Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said yesterday.

He told a conference in London on computers and trade unions that the skyscrapers of the city were about to be depopulated by "the twin perils of consultants and computers." He also referred to the computer privacy problem and said that in some large insurance companies, data on the medical history of applicants for life cover was readily accessible and extremely easy to get. "I'm not saying that it has been taken out but the new methods of storing information make it so easy," he said later.

Mr Jenkins said that the introduction of computers has even increased the number of jobs in some companies, but many companies which have found this were back to their old staffing levels and about to go down again very sharply because the "learning curve" had brought them to the stage of using the machine properly. Computer staff themselves would be able to wield immense power in a number of industries because they handle such vital machinery, he thought.

Mr Jenkins believed that it was not practicable for unions to oppose staff reductions of these types and he suggested that they should look for other gains including complete pension transferability. The cash benefits of computerisation meant that companies could afford it, he added.

ASTMS would soon announce the first of a "new" series of wage agreements in which companies conceded the union a right to continue bargaining on behalf of employees who had retired early and were getting pensions.

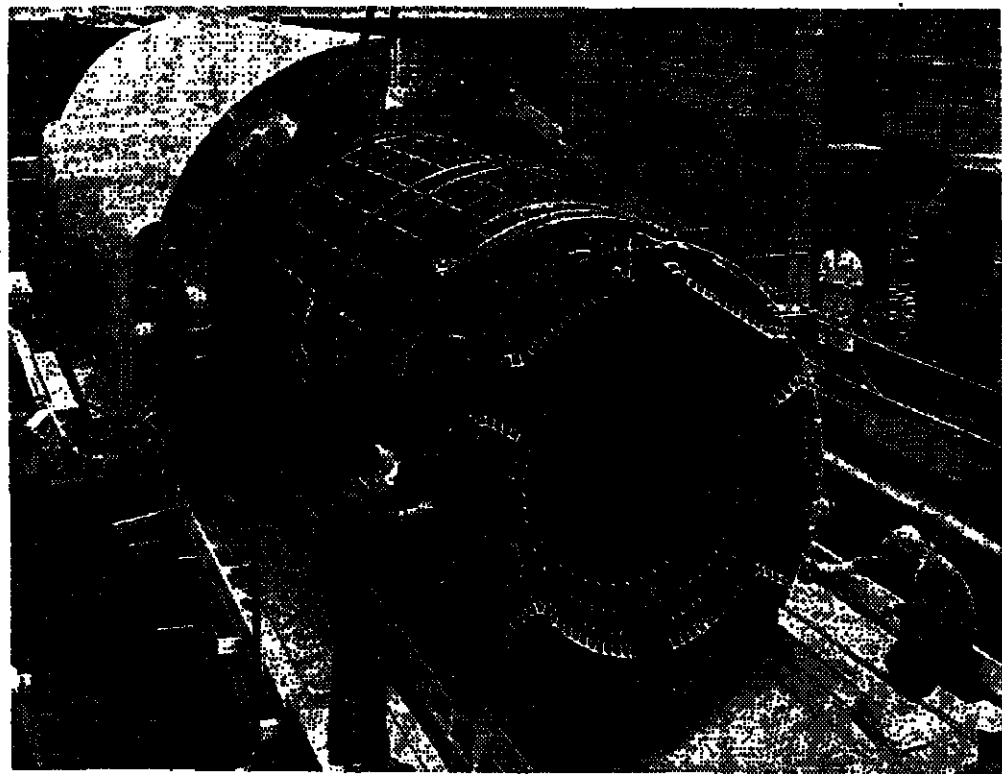
Mr Jenkins said that unions were not yet up to using computers to back up their cases in wage bargaining, because their methods were not sophisticated enough to use the data. But he suggested a trade union centre essentially recording data about wages and working conditions and national re-location agency for skilled people who lose their jobs, like the Swedish Labour Market Board, Britain's professional and executive register—part of the Department of Employment was "thoroughly unsatisfactory," he said.

Within the next few months ASTMS will be getting the first results of an intensive study by Professor Dorothy Wedderburn of the University of London. One of 60 ASTMS members sacked from Rolls-Royce in Glasgow and Derby.

Mr Mike Cooley, president of DATA (Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association), warned that his union would continue to resist shift-work, systematic overtime and "stop watches"—work study and job evaluation.

He said some firms were using computers as "smoke screens" to introduce new systems. And he delivered an equal-pay pledge declaring the union against any move to define "women's work" in certain computer fields.

The conference has been organised by a computer consultant and the Industrial Society.



The first of eight 500 megawatt generators for Canada being dismantled after successfully completing proving tests at the Newcastle upon Tyne works of C. A. Parsons, a member of the Reynolds Parsons group. The inner casing of the generator stator, which is shown during withdrawal from the outer casing, weighs nearly 250 tons and is the heaviest single lift of the whole turbine generator set.

Late surge outweighs Averys' poor first half

After the first-half setback when earnings were clipped by a strike at the Soho Foundry, profit of Averys, the weighing machine group, took off in the second half. A dramatic turnaround, which is flanked by a 31 points rise to 26 per cent in the dividend, made the shares a bright spot in markets yesterday.

After being £195,000 down at the half-way stage, the pre-tax profit for the whole of 1970-71 leaped from £3,490,000 to £4,350,000. Tax at 30 per cent (£1,285,000) and including exceptional items of £410,000 (£94,000) and allowing for the £142,000 (£55,000) attributable to minority interests, net profit works out at £2,461,000, against £1,887,000.

Rimmel, the cosmetic group, and its shareholders continue to prosper. Following a good rise in the profits for 1970-1, the dividend is being increased by 34 points, a final of 11 per cent making 16 per cent and there is also to be a one-for-five scrip issue.

Profit before tax has moved up by 15 per cent from £503,000 to £579,000 and after tax, a net profit of £380,000, compares with £283,000.

The outlook seems bright. The directors say that the continued growth in sales at home and overseas gives grounds for confidence that they will be able to maintain the current rate of dividend next year on the larger capital. In other words, shareholders can look forward to a further increase of 24 per cent in the payment on their investment.

Allied London Prop. does well

Pre-tax profits for the half year ended December 31 for Allied London Properties were £208,500, compared with a forecast for the year of £275,000, made in January.

The interim dividend is maintained at 10 per cent and the board reports that all sections are operating satisfactorily, and housing sales and completions are proceeding well.

The group has made "beneficial acquisitions of land for development" and the board adds: "The commercial and industrial activities are making progress, and the department stores' profits are up on last year."

UK Optical meets forecast

UK Optical and Industrial Holdings has fully justified the board's forecast of higher profits for 1970-1 and the dividend is being raised by 24 points, a final of 114 per cent, making 15 per cent for 1970-1. Shareholders will also get a one-for-ten scrip issue.

The largest payment is backed by a jump of 35 per cent to £1,064,000 in the pre-tax profit of which £268,000 (£79,000) arose from the ophthalmic interests and £126,000 (£59,000) from the still group.

Naylor makes up losses

T. and A. Naylor, Kidderminster-based manufacturers of Axminster and tufted carpets, has recovered from last year's loss-making position. The group reports a profit after tax of £69,442 for the year to March 27, against a loss of £123,616 the previous year. The board has decided not to restore the dividend however.

Barget interim restored

A return to first half profitability has enabled B. Barget, the furniture manufacturers based in Witham, Essex, to restore its interim dividend.

The company has made a profit of £36,336 for the first 24 weeks of its current year, compared with a loss of £36,000 for the corresponding period last year. The board is recommending an interim of 5 per cent, against a single payment of 24 per cent last year.

The chairman, Mr P. Barget,

CLOSING PRICES

Account: June 11
Settlement: June 22

LONDON		COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL		MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS	
BRITISH FUNDS					
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Alfred	100.00	Alfred	100.00	Alfred	100.00
Anglo	100.00	Anglo	100.00	Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00	Bank	100.00	Bank	100.00
Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00
British	100.00	British	100.00	British	100.00
City	100.00	City	100.00	City	100.00
Commercial	100.00	Commercial	100.00	Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00	Edwards	100.00	Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00	Equity	100.00	Equity	100.00
Foreign	100.00	Foreign	100.00	Foreign	100.00
General	100.00	General	100.00	General	100.00
Government	100.00	Government	100.00	Government	100.00
Industrial	100.00	Industrial	100.00	Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00	Investment	100.00	Investment	100.00
Life	100.00	Life	100.00	Life	100.00
Local	100.00	Local	100.00	Local	100.00
Marine	100.00	Marine	100.00	Marine	100.00
Metropolitan	100.00	Metropolitan	100.00	Metropolitan	100.00
North	100.00	North	100.00	North	100.00
Overseas	100.00	Overseas	100.00	Overseas	100.00
Parsons	100.00	Parsons	100.00	Parsons	100.00
Reynolds	100.00	Reynolds	100.00	Reynolds	100.00
Scott	100.00	Scott	100.00	Scott	100.00
Standard	100.00	Standard	100.00	Standard	100.00
Temple	100.00	Temple	100.00	Temple	100.00
Trust	100.00	Trust	100.00	Trust	100.00
Windsor	100.00	Windsor	100.00	Windsor	100.00
CORPS & BONDS					
FOREIGN					
DOMINION & COLONIAL					
AMERICAN & CANADIAN					
BANKS & HP					
ELECTRICAL & RADIO					
BREWERIES					
BUILDING & PAINTS					
CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO					
CHEMICALS & PLASTICS					
CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV					
PROPERTY & TRUSTS					
RUBBER & TEA					
SHIPPING					
OIL					
NEWSPAPERS & PAPER					
STORES					
TEXTILES					
BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN					
UNIT TRUSTS					

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RESERVES £5,226,000



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FIVE YEAR RECORD

Year	Capital and Reserves	Total assets	Profit for year	Ordinary Dividends
1967	2,022,000	88	342,000	19
1968	2,022,000	92	280,000	19
1969	2,008,000	104	218,000	20
1970	6,868,000	266	801,000	25
1971	7,346,000	419	1,147,000	36

*Merger between Gerrard & Reid Ltd. and National Discount Company Ltd.

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From the Annual Report & Statement by the Chairman, Mr K. H. Whitaker.

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THE POLYTECHNICS

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BSc (Eng) in Electrical Engineering of the University of London
A three-year full-time honours course

Chartered Engineer (C Eng)
College Diplomas in Electrical and Electronic Engineering; or Mechanical Engineering; or Mechanical Engineering (Industrial Design); or Production Engineering
Four-year sandwich courses. Higher National Diplomas may be gained after three years, CEI Part 2 Examinations after four years

CEI Part 2 Examinations in Electrical, Electronic or Mechanical Engineering
One-year full-time courses commencing April or September for those with appropriate HND or HNC

Science
Graduate Diploma of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (Grad RIC); or the Institute of Physics (Grad Inst P)
Four-year sandwich courses. Higher National Diplomas may be gained after three years

Building
Higher National Diploma in Building
A three-year sandwich course

Ordinary National Diploma in Building
A two-year sandwich course

Business
Higher National Diplomas in Business Studies
(a) a three-year sandwich course with options: Accountancy, Company Secretaryship, Personnel Management
(b) a two-year full-time course with options: Accountancy, Company Secretaryship, Marketing, Foreign Languages

Ordinary National Diploma in Business Studies
A one-year full-time course

Executive Assistants Course
A one-year full-time course

Certificate in Journalism
A one-year full-time course

Diploma for Bilingual Secretaries
A one-year full-time post-graduate course

Art and Design
College Diploma in Fashion (Dress Design and Manufacture); or Graphic Design
Three-year sandwich courses. Licentiate of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers may also be gained

Foundation Course in Art and Design

Social Studies
BSc (Sociology) of the University of London
A three-year full-time honours course

Diploma in Social Studies of the University of London
A two-year full-time course

'Social Workers' Courses with emphasis on the needs and care of children
(a) a two-year full-time course for new entrants
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The Health Visitor's Certificate
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Teacher's Certificate of the University of Lancaster
A three-year full-time course for entry to the teaching profession with emphasis on the teaching of mentally handicapped children

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One-year full-time course for mature students to teach children or adults

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A two-year part-time course

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A two-year full-time course

BA or BSc in Psychology
A three-year full-time honours course

BSc in Mechanical Engineering
A four-year sandwich course

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Please send details of the following course(s)

Name

Address

by RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Second rate no longer

NOW is the time when sixth formers and those taking "A" levels at further education colleges are thinking seriously of where to apply if they wish to start a degree or diploma course this autumn. How many are fully informed of what the polytechnics offer?

"I am not aware of a single man last year from one of our sandwich courses who was not placed in a job when he left here," Dr J. F. Dickenson, director of the North Staffordshire Polytechnic, said recently. At a time of concern over the employment of university graduates—when more than one in twenty were looking for jobs last autumn—were still unemployed on December 31—any system which appears to offer at the least a good job prospect deserves some consideration.

Defects at the polytechnics rightly merit discussion. Among the most common weaknesses laid at their doors are inferior facilities for students by comparison with universities, shortages of books and conservation among the staff. But there is perhaps a greater determination within polytechnics to analyse and rectify any shortcomings that exist at any university and, with strong Government and local authority backing, and at a fluid and formative time for polys as institutions, some remarkable progress is being made.

No one who has seen new buildings such as those at Central London, Hatfield, or Lancaster, could really complain that the polys are operating to inferior specifications for their new construction. At Huddersfield, for instance, the local authority has authorised a dramatic increase in library appropriations in order to start building up adequate bookstocks. High proportions of young staff in some departments—notably arts and business studies—allied to the Council for National Academic Awards are promoting much new curricular thinking and student participation at some polys is running at a higher level than in some universities.

How about the positive claims of the polys? For a start there is a wealth of interesting, recently-devised degree courses—many of them covering areas ignored in all but a few universities. The latest report of the Council for National Academic Awards lists 62 different degree subjects: among these are aeronautical engineering, ceramic engineering, geology, land surveying, sciences, ophthalmic optics, printing technology, and the sociology of education—quite apart

from familiar subjects like English, law, music, languages, and public administration. Then again there is the Diploma of Art and Design, the Higher National Diploma and a wealth of other diploma courses to and from which—at least in theory—transfer for a poly student who has started in the wrong direction is always possible. An emphasis on teaching students, at least as great as in the universities, is balanced by a traditions that students are regarded as responsible people who do not require childish regulations.

The sandwich course is not universal at the polys but it is common for engineering and other technological studies and some encouraging experiments are taking place in social studies and other areas. Though this may involve a four-year degree course, as against three years on a conventional university course, it can bring solid advantages in industrial insight, personal maturity, and an occupational start. The general employment situation is forcing the polys to cut back on some of their sandwich places: an 18-year-old who manages to get on one that is left is that much luckier.

A perceptible blurring of the binary line—between universities and polys and other colleges—is encouraging students' unions on either side to throw their facilities open to all local students; though it may happen more gradually the same kind of sharing must develop in areas such as libraries, expensive equipment, and student accommodation. Fears among sixth formers that by picking a polytechnic they are consciously opting for something second rate are the product of undiscriminating advice; it depends on precisely what you want to do, and knowledgeable comparisons between particular courses and particular institutions. (It is just not possible, for example, to do an art diploma or a part-time degree at most universities.)

At a time when more teenagers are looking forward to some type of higher education as of right the ignorance about polys in the schools is still

surprising. "Teachers from comprehensive and public schools are remarkably keen to accept invitations to visit, but to get anyone from a direct grant grammar school is very hard," commented Dr Dickenson. The situation for poly recruitment may get easier if the technical college tradition wins out in the emerging battle with the schools for 16 to 19-year-olds. Many polys report that they are still getting a substantial number of applicants from further education who are arriving with ONC and OND qualifications.

Each poly, of course, produces its own prospectus. In addition the Council for National Academic Awards itself (3 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2BA), produces a general handbook covering all of them and firms like Cornmarket and bodies like the Careers Research Advisory Centre at Cambridge may be able to give further help.

Part of the problem, of course, lies in the primitive state of careers advice and counselling at many schools. Such careers teachers as do exist are valiantly struggling for more time and facilities for their work. In Dr Dickenson's view, for example, careers teachers will tend to underestimate the usefulness of polys until substantial numbers have had industrial or commercial experience themselves.

At present a sixth former can hedge his bets by filling in a UCCA form and applying to one or two polytechnics simultaneously. The elasticity of poly entry arrangements also means that individuals may get on courses there rather later than is possible through the universities' clearing up process—even after the start of an autumn term.

Given the unpredictable nature of higher education acceptance for individual applicants any sixth former who fails to leaf through the poly prospectuses is negligent, even perhaps unimaginative. He or she may find nothing of interest. On the other hand they may find not only a place in October but a valuable educational experience.

oxford polytechnic

DEGREE COURSES

General Arts General Sciences
Economics
Electrical Engineering

POLYTECHNIC DIPLOMAS

Architecture
Estate Management

Urban Regional Planning
Book Production and
Publishing Techniques
Communications and Design
Cartography
Mechanical (with Automobile or Production) Engineering
Linguist Studies

Details and application forms from:

The Academic Secretary, Oxford Polytechnic, Oxford OX3 0RT

HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMAS

Business Studies
Mathematics, Statistics and Computing
Computer Studies
Hotel and Catering
Administration
Industrial Management
Civil Engineering
Mechanical (with Automobile or Production) Engineering

OTHER FULL-TIME COURSES

Course for Child Care Officers
Course for Health Visitors
O.N.D. and Post O.N.D. in Hotel and Catering Operation
Chartered Accountants
Articled Clerks' Course

Sheffield Polytechnic

FULL-TIME AND SANDWICH C.N.A.A. DEGREES

B.Sc. (HONS) APPLIED CHEMISTRY
B.A. (HONS) BUSINESS STUDIES
B.Sc. (HONS AND ORD) CIVIL ENGINEERING
B.Sc. CONTROL ENGINEERING
B.Sc. ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL/PRODUCTION)
B.Sc. (HONS AND ORD) METALLURGY
B.A. (HONS) MODERN STUDIES
B.Sc. (HONS AND ORD) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
B.Sc. URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

Futures are made at Sheffield Polytechnic.

Further information available from:

Mr. A. R. Corbett,
Education and Training Adviser
Sheffield Polytechnic
Pond Street,
Sheffield, S1 1WS

MEMO to careers advisers

A Degree of Choice

The Polytechnic Wolverhampton offers a wide choice of full-time and sandwich degree courses in

Business-Engineering-Humanities-Science-Art

Courses specially designed to cater for the specific requirements of students wishing to enter industry, commerce or the professions. In this major centre of learning situated on the borders of the Shropshire countryside, students can benefit from the highest standards of academic tuition and enjoy a wide range of facilities. There is an active Students' Union and a variety of social and recreational amenities.

Full details of degree courses obtainable from:
The Academic Registrar, Room NP/4,
The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton, WV1 1LY,
or telephone Wolverhampton 27871/28621.

The POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

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The Polytechnic of Central London

CAREERS WITH A DIFFERENCE...

start at The Polytechnic of Central London

The Polytechnic of Central London is in the forefront of developments. Modern buildings and up to date equipment emphasise our enthusiasm in meeting higher education demands. As well as our Regent Street premises, our other principal buildings are located at New Cavendish Street where our scientific and engineering departments and computer centre are based, Marylebone Road, where our management studies, architecture, building, and civil engineering departments are situated, and Red Lion Square, where we've the departments of modern languages and law. We offer a wide range of professional, degree and post-graduate courses, including:

CNAA degree courses in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Physics, Photographic Arts, Photographic Technology, Business Studies, Modern Languages.

University of London degree courses in Economics, Sociology, Law, Science.

HND courses in Computer Studies, Business Studies, Mechanical and Production Engineering.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from The Academic Registrar, The Polytechnic of Central London, 309 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL.

North East London Polytechnic

Faculty of Science Full-time and Sandwich Courses

Department of Applied Biology
Applied Biology (Hons & Ord) CNAA
HND in Applied Biology
Membership of the Institute of Biology by Examination.

Department of Biological Science
BSc Botany (University of London)
BSc Zoology (University of London)

Department of Chemistry
BSc Chemistry (University of London)
HND in Chemistry
Graduate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

Department of Mathematics
BSc Mathematics (University of London)

Department of Physics
BSc Physics (University of London)
HND in Applied Physics
Graduate Examination (Part III) of the Institute of Physics.

Division of Photography
Polytechnic Diploma in Scientific Photography

Further details and application forms are available from:-
The Registrar, Ref. AD 108
North East London Polytechnic
Forest Road, London, E17 4JB
Tel.: 01-527 0933

The Polytechnic's main premises are Barking, Waltham Forest and West Ham.

THAMES POLYTECHNIC

DEGREES

FULL-TIME AND SANDWICH COURSES
Estate Management • Quantity Surveying • Applied Biology • Applied Chemistry • Applied Mathematics and Computing • Materials Science • Engineering: Civil, Electrical and Electronic, Mechanical • Business Studies • International Marketing • Humanities • Political Economy.

DIPLOMAS

FULL-TIME AND SANDWICH COURSES
Architecture • Landscape Architecture • Building Surveying • Computer Studies • Mathematics Statistics and Computing • Business Studies • Accountancy.

POSTGRADUATE COURSES

Materials Science • Operational Research.
Engineering: Architecture and Surveying to Assistant Secretary,
Venetian House, King Street, LONDON W6. For all other courses:
Academic Registrar, Wellington Street, LONDON SE18 6PF.

Newcastle Upon Tyne Polytechnic DEPARTMENT OF LAW

LAW SOCIETY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION, PART 2

The Polytechnic holds full-time courses for the above examinations. Further details from

The Registrar (Dept. G/L),
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC,
Elizium Building,
Elizium Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST.

North Staffordshire POLYTECHNIC

FULL TIME AND SANDWICH COURSES

DEGREE COURSES

Business Studies
Ceramic Technology
Computing Science
Economics
Industry and Trade
Accountancy and Finance
Modern Economic History
Geography
Sociology
Cultural Studies
International Relations
Electrical Engineering
Electronic Engineering
Electro-Mechanical Engineering
Law
Mechanical Engineering

HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA COURSES

Applied Physics
Business Studies
Chemistry
Electrical & Electronic Engineering
Electro-Mechanical Engineering
Mathematics, Statistics & Computing
Mechanical Engineering
Mining Engineering

DIPLOMAS IN ART AND DESIGN

Fine Art
Graphic Design
Three-Dimensional Design

OTHER COURSES

Foundation Course in Art
Graduate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry
Institute of Chartered Accountants (19 months full-time course)

*Suitable for students with Arts or Science 'A' levels.

As Part II Options of the BSc (Hons) Degree.

Provision for students with Arts or Science 'A' levels.

The Academic Office,
North Staffordshire Polytechnic,
at College Road, Stoke-on-Trent
ST4 2DE. OR
Burswood, Stafford.

Kingston Polytechnic

DEGREE COURSES IN

Aeronautical Engineering.
Business Studies.
Chemistry with Business Administration or German.
Civil Engineering.
Economics.
Engineering.
Geology.
Law.
Social Science.

Arts (General).

Chemistry (Applied).

Computer Science.

Electrical & Electronic Engineering.

Geography.

Languages, Economics & Politics.

Science (General).

Sociology.

Diploma in Architecture, DArch (Kingston).

Dip AD in Fashion, Fine Art, Graphics, 3D Design.

HND, Polytechnic Diploma, Professional Examinations, Post-graduate courses, short courses for industry.

Write for full information to: The Academic Registrar,
Kingston Polytechnic, Penryns Road, Kingston upon Thames.

July 1971

THE POLYTECHNICS

by Robert Scott, Director, Wolverhampton Polytechnic

Knowledge, pure and applied

THIS supplement appears at a time when a recurrent news item is the failure of many recent graduates to obtain jobs, evidence that the possession of a degree qualification is not of itself an assured passport to a successful career. At the same time, statistics are being accumulated which insist that the number of full-time places in higher education must be at least doubled in the next 10 years.

There are two immediate conclusions from this apparent contradiction. First, that any expansion must be accompanied by a critical review of all current courses and qualifications in higher education, particularly their relevance to our rapidly changing social, political and economic environment. Secondly, that there is urgent need to improve and enlarge careers guidance agencies in educational establishments at all levels so that pupils, parents, and teachers may be better informed not merely about vacancies but also about more careers and appropriate courses.

The full-time places referred to are those available almost entirely in universities, polytechnics, and colleges of education, for students of 18 years and over pursuing courses which are classified as advanced since their entry requirements are based on GCE advanced level or equivalent qualifications. Since proportionately the major expansion is likely to be in the polytechnics, their programmes must be especially subject to continuous and searching examination.

The polytechnics were established in 1966 following the latest of a series of post-war reviews of technical education, one which identified some aspects of higher education identified in the Robbins Report but which had not been followed by Government action. These 30 new institutions in England and Wales are not really new for they are combinations of well-established major colleges of technology, art, commerce, music, and education.

What kinds of advanced courses are currently available in the polytechnics? It should be stated initially that the courses may be offered in full-time, sandwich (i.e. with alternate periods of integrated academic and industrial activities), part-time, or block release versions. Many students achieve their goal by a skillful succession of part-time and full-time courses which are offered to lead to first and

higher degrees, Higher National Certificates and Diplomas, final professional membership and advanced technician qualifications. These are carefully structured with numerous combinations to suit individual careers and many cross-linkages to permit corrective adjustments after early or late diagnosis.

The main group of courses, degree courses, lead to qualifications offered by the University of London but mainly, and increasingly, to those of the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA), a self-governing body established by Royal Charter in September, 1964. First year enrolments in CNAA first degree courses increased from 3,000 in 1964 to nearly 24,000 in 1970, a staggering growth which has triggered off numerous debates about the rôle of polytechnics and the nature of their degree courses in relation to the work of the university sector.

The situation is that while the polytechnics appear to duplicate some of the work of the universities they supplement and complement each other very effectively at degree level. In the polytechnics there is an impressive range of vocationally orientated first degree and post-graduate courses which do not compete with university programmes. Some of the most successful of these are offered as sandwich courses partly because of the historic closeness of contact of polytechnics to industry and business but mainly because of the effectiveness of integrated college-industry studies in many fields.

A Minister of State from the Department of Education and Science recently stated that if one had to define roles one might say that the main university purpose is to pursue knowledge for its own sake while the major aim of the polytechnics is the pursuit of knowledge with a view to its application. But to lay too much stress on the vocational aspect would be unhelpful since all education, including polytechnic education, should prepare students not just for their first job but for a lifetime of social challenges and changes of professional ambitions.

It would, too, be incomplete for all graduate studies, including those in polytechnics, must be based on acceptable academic standards. This is reflected in the CNAA Charter which requires that the standard of its degrees should be comparable to that of corresponding university awards. But many CNAA degree courses are different in content and approach from the traditional type of university course, mainly because they are relevant to a particular career or are related to present-day developments in industry or business.

The difference of approach is reflected in the acceptance of suitable ONC, OND, and HND passes as giving entry to CNAA degree courses. In 1970-71, 50 per cent of entrants to first degree science and technology courses and 11 per cent of entrants to first degree arts and social studies courses qualified by routes other than GCE.

To this comprehensive range of degree courses, entry to which is based on the same two "A" level or equivalent standards as for universities, the polytechnics add full-time Higher National Diploma courses (or part-time Higher National Certificate courses), entry to which is based on only one "A" level or ONC or OND passes. The Higher National Diploma is acceptable in its own right but it may be followed by further studies of a full-time or part-time nature leading to the satisfaction of the final examination requirements of professional bodies. For school leavers with only one suitable "A" level plus acceptable "O" level passes it becomes possible, therefore, to achieve full professional status by this route or, for example, by being able to transfer from a successful HND study into the second year of a CNAA degree course.

Professional bodies are continually reviewing their standards and more are requiring two "A" level passes or equivalent at entry and a degree equivalent final standard of qualification. These courses are particularly suited for polytechnics, particularly when account is taken of the numerous transfer arrangements built into polytechnic degree, higher national, and professional courses, including transfers at many levels between full-time and part-time courses.

The polytechnics offer a comprehensive, very flexible pattern of inter-related courses appealing directly to school-leavers and also to those who have left school, who are studying part-time while in industry or commerce and who seek the opportunity to continue, part-time or full-time. But the pattern is complex and it is evident that if students and parents are to be properly advised it is essential that the facilities and establishment of the careers advisory service both in polytechnics and schools must be reconsidered.

SITUATIONS

DOMESTIC

BACHELOR. 65, housekeeper advised after 18 years' service, requires someone to run his very comfortable home and small garden. In 50 year old house, self-contained flat of four rooms and bath, central heating, gas, electricity, and all modern conveniences. Married couple or widow with older child; serious references. Interviews London. Terms provided. Suitable applications: please write fully, stating age, experience and quoting reference. Address: 15, The Grange, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

ENGINEERS

ASSISTANT MECHANICAL SERVICES ENGINEER

From an Consulting Engineers require an Assistant to the Resident Mechanical and Electrical Engineer on a non-graduate central development in Edinburgh.

Experience of M.P.R.W. machine installations, air conditioning, ventilation and heating systems, electrical and mechanical engineering, and an understanding of building services are essential. Salary: £1,500 p.a. plus benefits.

The project completion date is approximately 18 months. A successful candidate will be offered a permanent appointment with the Edinburgh Evening News. Salary: £1,500 p.a. plus benefits.

Applications to: IAN BUNTER & PARTNERS, 46 Parliament Place, Edinburgh EH2 2BP.

THE BLACKPOOL TOWER CO. LTD. Applications are invited for the position of ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER. The person appointed will be responsible for the operation of 150 personnel under the direction of the Chief Engineer in the management of the tower. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position with a Direct Works Department. Applicants should have a broad experience in both service and maintenance work, with the administrative skill to operate the tower. The successful candidate will be offered a permanent appointment with a salary of £1,750 p.a. plus benefits. Applications: please write fully, stating age, experience and quoting reference. Address: 15, The Grange, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

Applications to: IAN BUNTER & PARTNERS, 46 Parliament Place, Edinburgh EH2 2BP.

JOURNALISTS ANGELA TELEVISION requires Journalists with understanding of country and local news, and a good command of English. Salary: £1,500 p.a. plus benefits. Applications: please write fully, stating age, experience and quoting reference. Address: 15, The Grange, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS ANGELA TELEVISION requires Women's Appointment Officers with experience in recruitment and training. Salary: £1,500 p.a. plus benefits. Applications: please write fully, stating age, experience and quoting reference. Address: 15, The Grange, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES U.K. SALES MANAGER The appointment of a Sales Manager to market our products in the U.K. and abroad is a key position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of the sales force and the management of the sales area. The successful candidate will be offered a permanent appointment with a salary of £1,750 p.a. plus benefits. Applications: please write fully, stating age, experience and quoting reference. Address: 15, The Grange, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

TECHNICIANS University of Manchester DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Manchester. The successful candidate will be offered a permanent appointment with a salary of £1,750 p.a. plus benefits. Applications: please write fully, stating age, experience and quoting reference. Address: 15, The Grange, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

OFFICE STAFF University of Manchester An ASSISTANT SECRETARY is required for the Department of French Studies. The successful candidate will be offered a permanent appointment with a salary of £1,750 p.a. plus benefits. Applications: please write fully, stating age, experience and quoting reference. Address: 15, The Grange, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS London Borough of Croydon ASSISTANT SOLICITOR The duties of this appointment include advocacy and some committee administration. Salary: £2,241 p.a. plus benefits. Applications: please write fully, stating age, experience and quoting reference. Address: 15, The Grange, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

GENERAL CONSORTIUM FOR METHOD BUILDING PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT £3,906 - £4,332 Applications are invited for the post of Principal Architect to the Consortium for Method Building. The Consortium, formed in 1963 to develop modular component building, has an annual programme of about £12 million. There are eight County and City full members and nineteen local authority associate and private project members. The Principal Architect is responsible to the Architects' Committee of the full members for all aspects of the work of the Consortium. He is in charge of the central development and management team based in Taunton, and on the staff of the Somerset County Council. Write for further particulars and application form to: The Chairman of the Architects' Committee, c/o City Architect's Department, "Rackway", Queen Charlotte Street, Bristol BS1 4HY. Applications to be submitted by 21st June, 1971.

SITUATIONS

Advertisement Manager



Manchester Evening News

The Manchester Evening News is the largest circulation regional evening in the United Kingdom with a commanding media position in the Greater Manchester area. A Senior Executive is required to lead the entire Advertisement Sales operation in its future growth and expansion.

In addition to strong leadership qualities, applicants should be able to demonstrate a high standard of management and marketing skills.

Salary is for discussion but will not be less than £5,000 p.a. Car, pension and other benefits are appropriate to the seniority of the position. Future career prospects are very good.

Applications, quoting reference AM/TC on the envelope, should be addressed to:

P.A. Management Consultants Ltd.,
St. James's House, Charlotte Street,
Manchester M1 4DZ.

who are advising on the appointment.

BUTCHERY MANAGER AND BUYER

PETERBOROUGH

Foremost amongst the new towns in plans to double population by 1981, the city is situated on the A1 road, 81 miles from London. The Society is successful, has a turnover in excess of £10m. per annum, and is increasing.

Vacancy owing to retirement of present Manager. The Butchery Department, annual turnover £600,000, operates modern, well-equipped Abattoir/Cooked Meats Factory. High potential for increased sales.

Minimum N.A.C.O. salary £2,600, negotiable. House or flat available. Disturbance allowance.

Application forms from: Chief Executive Officer, Peterborough & District Co-operative Society Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough, to be returned before 29th June, 1971.

Architect

A vacancy for a qualified Architect has arisen in the Marketing Operations Engineering Department of the Mobil Oil Company Limited.

He would be based in Manchester, as a member of a team responsible for the design and construction of new and existing Service Stations. Substantial travel within the U.K. is involved, which justifies a generous car operating policy.

The salary is negotiable, and would be competitive. This is a pensionable position with prospects for advancement.

Please write, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, to:

Manager,
Employment and Development,
MOBIL OIL CO. LTD.,
54-60 Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.

Mobil

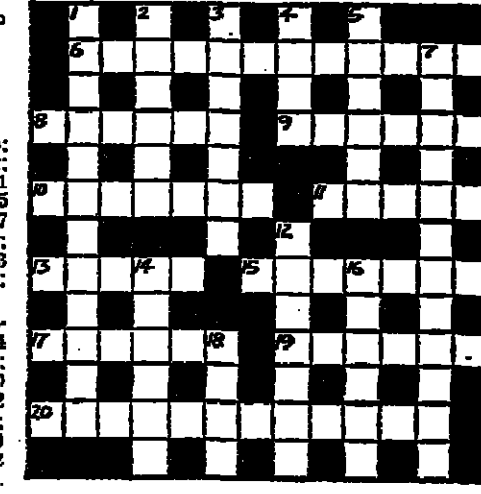
QUICK CROSSWORD No. 423

ACROSS 20. Student grants (12)
6. Freedom from bondage (12)
8. Scottish town, foreign money (6)
9. String of invective (6)
10. Do well (7)
11. Unearthly (3)
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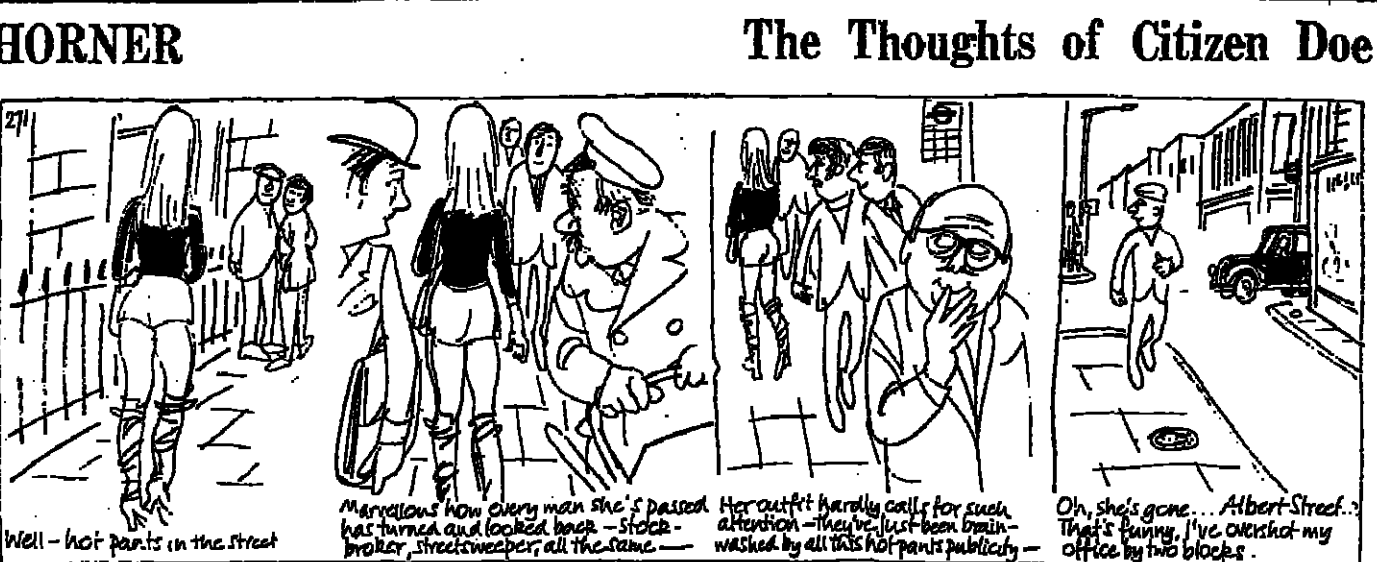
DOWN 1. Overstrained (12)
2. Cellars (8)
3. Bed (7)
4. Transfix (4)
5. Go without food (6)
7. Refusal to give ground (12)
12. Declare in strong terms (7)
14. Packing case (6)
16. Plant of strong taste and smell (6)
18. Fly high (4)

Solution No. 422

Across: 1 So-so; 3 Debating; 8 Abur; 9 Stutter; 11 Beforehand; 15 Run; 16 Argus; 17 Ike; 18 Swelling; 21 Eventual; 23 Gala; 24 Retorted; 25 Stet.
Down: 1 Scab; 2 Shuffing; 4 Eit; 5 Astonished; 6 Idea; 7 Gash; 10 Breakwater; 12 Hegel; 13 Militant; 14 Sergeant; 19 Herr; 20 Beet; 22 Axe.



The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



CITY OF LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC

Degree Courses in —

Electronic Engineering Textile Technology

Further details and application forms available from: The Chief Administrative Officer, Dept. RY, City of Leicester Polytechnic, P.O. Box 143, Leicester, LE1 9BH.

Beyond 'A' Levels

Manchester Polytechnic offers Educational Opportunities beyond 'A' Level and ONC/OND in the following areas: (1) Art & Design, Science, Technology, Law, Community Studies, Mathematics, Management and Business. (2) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (3) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (4) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (5) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (6) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (7) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (8) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (9) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (10) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (11) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (12) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (13) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. (14) Further Education, Vocational Training, and Research. 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SPORTS GUARDIAN

Mill Reef will miss Irish Derby

By HARRY HEYMER

Mill Reef, who last week began a memorable season with a win for Geoff Lewis in the Derby Coronation Cup and Oaks, will not, after all, attempt to emulate Nijinsky and Santa Claus by adding the Irish Sweepstakes to his record. Instead, the three-year-old son of Never Bend goes for the much less valuable Eclipse Stakes over a mile and a quarter at Sandown on July 3.

Mill Reef's trainer, Ian Balding, announced the new plan yesterday, having recently been to America to confer with owner Paul Mellon. The Irish classic prize of nearly £50,000 would have been at his mercy and it is difficult to see why they have decided on the "Eclipse" worth £40,000 less and which will be up against older horses.

It could be they consider that the Eclipse Stakes carries more prestige for stud purposes, but it could also mean that the horse will not be absolutely sure that he will get a mile and a half at the Sandown, although one can hardly say he did not stay at Epsom.

There is also news of another punter's favourite—Persian War. Henry Alder's Champion Hurdler has not run since his last finish fourth in the Coral Cup at Newbury in September, 1969 but will be seen out on the level at Royal Ascot next week. He is a certain runner for the Ascot Stakes and will be ridden by George Baker.

Mr. Alder, however, gives a word of warning for his would-be supporters, "Persian War" cast himself in his box three weeks ago. He has been cantering and

shaping well but may not be a hundred per cent fit. It is a shrewd move to keep him at home for a week or two before he goes for the French Champion Hurdle ten days later.

Trainer Doug Smith got us off to a good start with Salsbury at Yarmouth yesterday and with his stable being in such fine form the opening race on the same track today may best be left to stable-companion Unblissed (23), who goes well for an apprentice and has beaten some useful opponents in his last two successes.

The colic he was best left to Vic Mitchell's Dike (45). He has not distinguished himself in two outings to date but has been running in non-sellers and it is significant that the trainer has booked Frankie Durr, with whom he has been friendly since the days when they served their apprenticeship together.

Royal Park (315) can complete a hat-trick at the expense of stable-companion Unblissed (23), who goes well for an apprentice and has beaten some useful opponents in his last two successes.

Newmarket trainer, Bernard van Cullen, has reported that some of his horses are being affected by a virus and under the circumstances it may be best to leave his horses out of the three Herring Stakes and go for Jack Clayton's Pillage (15) runner-up to Prunella over twelve furlongs at Brighton. He was running on at the finish and today's extra two furlongs may be too long for him.

Into Battle (45) racing out on his own last time out at Newmarket, did well to finish fifth and deserves another chance to augment Harvey Leach's excellent record on the course in the Domesday Plate.

The best bet on the Kempton card will be another of Doug Smith's in-form charges Malley (30) while the banker at this evening's meeting at Beverley is the rising five furlonger, Geoff Lewis' Ron Hutchinson and Duncan Keith are the jockeys to follow. Peter Nelson heads the trainers' table here, followed by Peter Walwyn and Jeremy Tree. Walter Wharton, who trains in Leicestershire, has a rare Kempton runner in Sea-Robber (3.30). Royal Wish (2.30) is owned by local steward Major Bl. G. Wyatt. John Gorton switches to Yarmouth, where he rode Lord Rosebery's Haridan to victory yesterday, to partner another Rosebery runner, Malley (3.0).

BEVERLEY

High numbers are best in races up to and including a mile at this oval course. The rising five furlongers is unsuited to short runners. Johnny Seagrave and Brian Compton usually ride winners here. Greville Starkey, who also does well here, travels north after riding at Yarmouth in the afternoon. Peter Easterby and Pat Roban are the trainers to note. Double Rose (725) a winner last time out, is trained by the late Mrs. J. B. B. and will be ridden by the rising five furlonger, Geoff Lewis (7.0) ran second at Wolverhampton on Monday.

YARMOUTH

Frank Durr and northern trainer Vic Mitchell have been friends since their apprenticeship days and Durr has a good record when riding Mitchell-trained horses. He partners Dike (2.45) to the Milton trainer this afternoon. There is no advantage in the draw at this left-hand course, where Brian Taylor, Brian Taylor, and Greville Elkins are the leading riders. The trainers to note are Harvey Leach, Sam Armstrong and Tom Walsh. Alastair (2.15), a course winner, is owned by Sir John Musker, a steward at the meeting. Kent trainer Peter Seagrave, successful here yesterday with Paddlesford, sends two River (2.45) on the long Catterham. Alastair (2.15), a course winner, is owned by Sir John Musker, a steward at the meeting. Kent trainer Peter Seagrave, successful here yesterday with Paddlesford, sends two River (2.45) on the long Catterham. Alastair (2.15), a course winner, is owned by Sir John Musker, a steward at the meeting. Kent trainer Peter Seagrave, successful here yesterday with Paddlesford, sends two River (2.45) on the long Catterham.

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YARMOUTH

Yarmouth

SELECTIONS

2 15 Unblissed
2 45 Dike (nap)
3 15 Royal Park

3 45 Affection
4 15 Pillage
4 45 Into Battle (nb)

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.40 & 4.45. GOING: Good. JACKPOT: None all six winners

2 15—BURGESSES APPRENTICE HANDICAP STAKES: 7f; winner £51.7.

(1) 33-001 Unblissed (7b ex) (D) (D. van Clee) Don Smith 6-8-11
(2) 012-003 Abardur (C) (S. J. Musker) R. Leader 5-8-11
(3) 000-011 G. Amie (D) (S. J. Musker) R. Leader 5-8-11
(4) 000-011 G. Amie (D) (S. J. Musker) R. Leader 5-8-11
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England saved by rain

Pakistan achieve a new status

By JOHN ARLOTT

To the chagrin of Pakistan and the relief of England, rain prevented play until five o'clock in the first Test Match at Edgbaston yesterday and bad light brought it to an end at quarter past six.

The wicket was faithful to the end; Asif Masood remained the only bowler consistently to find life in it, once more under heavy cloud moving the ball sharply and late.

England, with seven wickets in hand, needed 71 to avoid an innings defeat and the intriguing question—posed on Monday evening—as to whether they could have batted their way to safety in a full day's play, will now never be answered.

The course of the match, however, gives substance to the Pakistani belief that they would have won. Ironically for Pakistan, who had built so strong a position, play went on through the day in every other first-class match in the country.

Sussex profit from sloppy fielding

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

Sussex won their first victory of the season in their eighth match at Hove last evening with a 22-run win over Lancashire. The margin was not as large as it might have been, but only nine balls remained when the winning hit was made.

It is questionable whether they could have pressed home their advantage if Bond had been able to call on his main armament of the slow ball. However, the fact that the field was sloppy was a decisive factor.

In the circumstances, Bond's declaration at 225 after five, setting Sussex to score 227 to win, was something more than five or six runs to be considered generous.

Sussex, too, had been brittle in the field. They had lost 21, an easy chance to back-

Intikhab may play in Cup

Intikhab, the Pakistan captain, will wait until Thursday before deciding whether he will be able to play for them in Saturday's Gillette Cup at the Oval.

"I would love to turn out," he said while waiting for the rain to stop at Edgbaston, "but I am not sure if I will be fit enough to be able to let Surrey know after Thursday's play. I will not choose my team for the first round of the Yorkshire until I arrive in Bradford but I am going to skipper the side and rest at the Oval and Asif Masood, Zahir and Asif Ali will stand down for the second round over the weekend."

Scoreboard

PAKISTAN—First Innings

Asif Ali	28
Sadiq Khan	17
Zahir Khan	214
Mushtaq	100
Masood	35
Intikhab	104
Asif Masood	9
Imran Khan	32
Wahab	22
Extras (13)	32
Total	508

England—First Innings

J. M. Edrich	0
M. J. Gower	16
D. L. Amiss	4
D. G. Llewellyn	73
P. Lever	116
K. Walters	47
D. G. Llewellyn	21
A. Ward	31
Extras (18)	31
Total	353

PAKISTAN—Second Innings

Asif Ali	15
Sadiq Khan	1
Zahir Khan	1
Mushtaq	1
Masood	1
Intikhab	1
Asif Masood	1
Imran Khan	1
Wahab	1
Extras (13)	32
Total	508

England—Second Innings

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Josephine Marks, set the pace, and a new golfing fashion in hot pants, during the Hovis International tournament yesterday. Story and scores on page 11

Johnson's solid effort fails to save Kent

By MICHAEL CAREY

Kent fell predictably by the wayside at Blackheath yesterday, losing by 93 runs to Derbyshire. It was Derbyshire's first championship win of the summer and there were times when even this luxury looked like being denied them for one reason or another.

On this particular pitch, the task of scoring 230 to win in 230 minutes would have proved an interesting exercise even with Messrs Courtney and Leary present. As it was, Kent's batsmen quickly heard the death rattle and the staunch efforts of Johnson and Leary could not save the team.

Hall's unbeaten 62, only the second half-century of the match, enabled Derbyshire almost to have their cake and eat it. By declaring before lunch they allowed time enough for bowling out the opposition and, as an insurance, for Kent not to turn up for the second day.

Forty minutes into the afternoon, however, five batsmen had gone for 35 and for a time it seemed that Derbyshire had committed the pardonable sin of doing too much too soon, particularly as some of the wounds were self-inflicted.

Yorkshire humble cussed Notts

By ERIC TODD

Not for a long time has the lunch interval proved as fatal as it did yesterday at Headingley. Between 2.20 and 3.20, dispirited, uninspired Nottinghamshire lost eight wickets while adding 48 runs and Yorkshire collected 18 points from their victory by an innings and 131 runs.

After taking into account Nottingham's only noticeable asset, sheer cussedness, Yorkshire themselves hardly could have anticipated such a collapse, in which the state of the wicket had more to do than the Nottinghamshire defeat was due to bad batting, although it would be quite wrong not to pay tribute to Boycott's shrewd captaincy. Yorkshire's fielding (by Boycott himself setting a good example), and to some splendid bowling in the conditions by Nicholson and by Hampshire, who before this season had taken 15 wickets for an average of 80.

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Over lunch, Boycott apparently decided that the only solution was to persuade Nottinghamshire to get themselves out and he chose Hampshire as his agent of destruction. Now Hampshire is a fine batsman but his batting was not the main part in the experimental stage. Now and again, however, he produces one which Doug Wright might have envied and he delivered enough to confound Nottingham this day. Interspersed, of course, with a wicket variety which in effect made the batsmen feel the genuine article because they kidded the batsmen into a sense of complacency if not contempt.

Any way, at 54, Hassan edged one to the slips and at 57 White was caught round the corner. At the same time Nicholson had Smedley caught at forward mid-off on the edge of the bat. White was on view for 90 minutes for his 19.

Pilic masters Newcombe in superb style

By DAVID GRAY

John Newcombe, the Wimbledon champion and the leader of the professional tour, fell not once but many times in the slippery grass at Bristol yesterday evening and eventually Nicola Pilic, the left-handed Yugoslav, beat him 9-8, 6-4, to bring off the first surprise of the £20,000 Wills Open.

He lost at the end of one of the most miserable days of the present lawn tennis season. The courts were sodden after a two-hour storm; the balls were heavy, green and scarcely ever rose; and moving was always a risky business. The tragedy was that he was in almost every match, was of players stuck in the mud and groping wildly after shots which they would have reached easily on a firmer surface.

It was odd to think that only a week or so ago some of those Wimbledon players who were in Paris were complaining bitterly about the dryness of the clay courts there. Yesterday it was a case of "See Bristol and fall flat on your face". Altogether, only five matches were played.

Even so, Pilic's victory was a great excitement, in spite of the conditions he and Newcombe confronted.

break at 7-3 and in the second set he held on to a break in the fifth game. The proceedings were punctuated by anguished cries from both players. "This isn't a game," Newcombe said once. "Every time I try to move I slip."

Roger Taylor's match—a test for his injured back—against Allan Stone (Australia), was put off until today, but Britain took a lead in the first round, quickly. He went down by 6-0, 6-2 to Tom Okker in 32 minutes, serving badly (eight double faults) and seeming to be stuck into the slough of despair more than anyone else. The injured "Topy" Okker, who walked over in the first round and thus his earnings for losing to Okker in a match which can only have depressed his admirers were £212, approximately £10 for every minute he spent on court.

WCT's policy of paying so much money for losing performances clearly needs revision. It would be good for the game as a whole if Lamar Hunt insisted on tougher direction of his players and more realistic prize money. Newcombe received only £208 for losing in the first round—and yet he gave the crowd far more entertainment. Okker, at least, gave value for the large amount of money that Wills have chosen to pay to WCT.

Bristol is a tournament which Pilic seems to have marked for his best performance. He won last year, by beating Newcombe in the semi-finals and Rod Laver in the final, and last night he was back in the final, this time attacking Newcombe with a good deal of confidence, determination, and concentration. The Australian, too, was swinging service to the backhand particularly difficult to take and Pilic, a big man, also got down to his low backhand volleys marvelously well.

Newcombe served for the first set at 7-7 but missed a smash and then volleyed out to lose the game. After that failure he walked over to the umpire's chair brooding. He left his racket behind on the base line. Pilic won the set when he took the tie.

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